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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Storm Binds Eastern U. S.

Austria Is Warned by Nazis

Mail Transport Breaks Record

Italy Lays Blame on Germany

Rulers Plan to Honor Albert

New York Recalls Simple King

THE eastern United States is smitten suddenly by the fiercest storm of the winter. Heavy snowfalls and freezing gales begin a long list of depredations by tying up rail, steamship, air and highway traffic. The entire coastline of New England sees ship schedules thrown out of order and rescue tugs going to the aid of distressed or crippled vessels. New York experiences an unexampled tie-up of its normal business through an unprecedented overwhelming of its transportation facilities. For the first time in 20 years the Stock Exchange postpones opening until 11 o'clock. Boston finds thousands of suburbanites taking an enforced holiday at home. Streets are almost deserted. Trains and street cars stand still. Pedestrians are blown about. Yet thousands of New Englanders and New Yorkers smile through it all—They are the more prosperous ones who chanced to be sun-hunting in Florida.

¶ Austria's Government is challenged to submit to the National Socialists by Feb. 28 or defend itself against a fight renewed with vigor. Theodore Habicht, exiled inspector-general of the German Nazi forces in Austria, broadcasts the challenge from Munich in the manner of a Government decree, saying this "armistice" is intended to give the Austrian Government time to decide its policy. Chancellor Dollfuss sees also the Nazi Governor of Carinthia refuse to surrender his authority to a Komissar—When the hand of power is weakest or busiest the ready rebels roar.

¶ Germany expresses ideas on the ultimatum hurled at Austria by Theodore Habicht. The challenge is called the sequel to recently reported negotiations between the Dollfuss Government and the Nazis. Dollfuss must make terms or expect overthrow. The declaration by France, Britain and Italy that Austria must remain free is not taken very seriously. France and Italy might continue to oppose Nazi advance in Austria, but Britain would not, Berlin believes, if an Austrian majority wanted it—Germany's boldness indicates its confidence in Nazi success.

¶ The Los Angeles-Newark transport airplane breaks all records for its class on its final flight across the United States with the air mail. The time of the Douglas monoplane, carrying 14 passengers and hundreds of pounds of mail, express and baggage, is 13 hours, 4 minutes, 20 seconds, clipping the record more than five hours. Several pilots hold the controls under supervision of Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, but 90 per cent of the time a Sperry automatic pilot does the steering. The plane is like 41 other new ones the TWA had ordered—It is a shame for human avarice, real or imagined, to blank so fine an outlook.

¶ Italy hears a proposal by Deputy Ezio Garibaldi that a Four-Power Pact conference be called to settle Austro-German difficulties. Germany is a member of the Four-Power group, but Austria is not. The plea follows the arrest at Trieste of a German and two Austrians having 350 bombs for smuggling into Austria and the enforced dissolution of the Trieste Nazi group. Italian newspapers attack Germany for the first time since Hitler became Chancellor. Leaders of Germany's political life, wanting Austrian union, are accused—They are called authors of Austria's disorders.

¶ Belgium is comforted in its grief over King Albert by messages from every corner of the world that it grieves not alone. In Brussels quarters are prepared for the largest number of rulers and statesmen drawn together in years. It is said such numerous and heartfelt tributes as are being outspoken in many lands have had no parallel when other monarchs have ended their labors. The official funeral on Thursday will be followed by the coronation of King Leopold III on Friday. Belgium's Sovereign-to-be recognizes the great task ahead of him—To hold for his country the esteem and affection his father won.

¶ New York City recalls King Albert for rare kingly simplicity. Fifty big men of the financial district and detectives who looked like more of them waited in a stiff V at the elevators in the lavish Bankers' Club in the top of the Equitable Building. This was the receiving end of an imposing luncheon to the royal visitor and his entourage. The door of one gilded cage rolled open and out stepped a man in an olive uniform, who paused in embarrassment before the unyielding eyes, then asked to be shown the cloakroom. "Excuse me; step aside," snapped the chairman; "we are expecting His Highness Albert, King of Belgium." "Excuse me, please," replied the still more embarrassed visitor—"I do chance to be that."

Right to Rebid Forecast For Air Companies

Bills Introduced in Congress Hint Army Mail Carrying Temporary

Brown Again on Stand

Former Postal Head Gets a Note of 'Encouragement' From Hoover

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—As Walter F. Brown, former Postmaster-General, resumed his defense today of air-mail contracts granted in the Hoover Administration, legislation was pending in Congress to restore the right of bidding to the outlawed aviation companies whose routes have been turned over to the army.

Mr. Brown today gave his former chief, President Hoover, complete exoneration to charges that the White House had interfered in the granting of air mail contracts. On the other hand a confidential memorandum read into the testimony by Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the Investigating Committee, indicated that the White House had played a part in submitting one contract to the Attorney-General's office for examination while Mr. Brown was out of the city.

Meanwhile a telegram of encouragement was said to have been received by Mr. Brown from Mr. Hoover; Captain Eddie Rickenbacker completed the last regular mail trip of the Transcontinental-Western Airways, in the record-smashing time of 13 hours and 4 minutes from California to Newark; and bad weather continued to hold up most of the mail-carrying flights of the army, which finds itself suddenly in charge of the country's postal air routes.

Filed Similar Bills

Considerable significance is attached to the bill introduced yesterday in the Senate by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.) of Wyoming, who until recently was Assistant Postmaster-General under Mr. James A. Farley. The bill would permit the dozen or so big companies whose mail contracts have just been so dramatically annulled to bid again for contracts when lines are turned back to civilian service.

In the House Representative James M. Mead (D.) of New York, chairman of the Post Office Committee, announced somewhat similar bills would be introduced. Mr. O'Mahoney's close connection with Mr. Farley is believed to mean that he speaks for the Administration. The inference from the move is, first, that army operation of mails will be only temporary and second that the Administration will not enforce any continued penalty against the companies alleged to have "conspired or connived" in securing past contracts.

Full-Time Service

The situation as it stands imposes a far more drastic penalty on these air carriers than is generally understood. Under an old post office regulation a carrier whose contract is annulled for "fraud" may not bid again for another contract for five years. If the Administration sticks to its "fraud" contention against the companies, apparently they would have to go out of the air-mail business for this long time. Mr. O'Mahoney's act seems to eliminate that possibility.

It is thought the Administration wants to get air mail back on a full-time service as rapidly as possible.

As the Blizzard Descended Upon Boston

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tacking on the Wind in Rough Going on Boylston Street, Boston

Chile's Rejection Of Fleet Control Pleases Shippers

State's Decision Leaves Merchant Marine Free to Reap Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Government has definitely turned down a project for the state control of the national mercantile marine. The decision has been received with considerable relief by the shipping companies whose accounts have recently reflected signs of reviving trade and who feared their progress would be arrested by bureaucratic intervention.

They were reassured by the statement of Señor Emilio Bello Codesido, Minister of National Defense, who, in the name of the President, definitely rejected the idea of state control and declared:

"The mercantile marine is purely commercial in character and will be allowed freely to pursue commercial ends without interference from the state, exception being made of the fact that the companies' shipping is a naval reserve in times of national emergency."

The press welcomed the Government decision as a "refreshing and salutary departure from a policy of continued state intervention" in industry and attributed it to an awakened public opinion on the subject. During the latter part of 1933 there were numerous protests against state efforts to control industries and services and it was alleged that where these efforts were impeded the Government resorted to competition.

National shippers, now that they are free from the menace of state control, acknowledge that there are many ways in which they can be assisted by the Government. They also admit that they have profited by government guidance on occasions.

Bang! Roosevelt Fires Again

Bonus Bomb Bursts in the House When President Says 'I Can't Approve'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—If national politics has a bombshell a day, then today it was on:

The Bonus: "I am authorized to say by the President that this is not the time to pay the bonus, and that he cannot approve any legislation to that effect." This ringing statement, issued by Speaker Henry T. Rainey today, after a visit to the White House, precipitated by the sharpest conflict between the Administration and its constant plague, the bonus payers, since last spring.

The new Roosevelt—he who cancels air-mail contracts and issues smashing statements—was once more evident as a House revolt with 141-plus names on a petition behind it had challenged his leadership. White House intervention had the curious effect of stimulating signatures to the petition, bringing the measure out on the floor of the House, members reasoning that if the President was going to veto the bill anyway, they might reap whatever political clover was to be found in their constituencies by favoring it. Thus, not for the first time in the Roosevelt year, the Chief Executive carries the burden himself for what is said to be an unpopular political act. Up until this morning the White House had inclined to let the revolt burn itself out in the House and stop it in the Senate.

Now they will make a fight of it in the lower chamber. Back of the decision is the feeling that if revolt spreads on this issue it may on many others—that, while there was no ultimate danger of passage of the bonus bill over a veto, it would start trouble, and seriously disrupt the President's budget plans. It would, moreover, probably force almost unrestrained currency inflation.

Anyway, if the bonus bill does pass the House, even if it should pass the Senate, it will be vetoed, and presumably could not repass over the veto. But insiders believe the measure will be stopped long before that stage.

The Air Mail: While the nonpartisan bonus battle raged—Republicans who formerly opposed payment now having come over to oppose President Roosevelt—the tension over air-mail contracts seemed to lessen. Bills permitting the old companies to fly the mail again, this time with better contracts, were sure of speedy progress on Congress.

The Administration appeared to be receding sharply from its intransigent attitude toward private carriers, and without lessening determination for reform, which headed toward amicable solution. Senator Black and Mr. Walter Brown once more got at loggerheads, deep in a political wrangle which contributed little toward rational reform.

Crime Prevention: But, while reform and politics played hide-and-seek in the air mail, a different kind of reform was started on its hopeful path by Attorney-General Homer Cummings. He had introduced a bill giving the Federal Government broad powers of crime prevention and law enforcement far transcending any authority yet exercised over the individual states. Growing out of the Department of Justice's recent notable success in handling kidnaping and other cases, it is proposed to perfect what is loosely called a national police force.

Probably the infringement on state autonomy is exaggerated by critics, but in any case many offenses which now break local law alone, will be made interstate crimes, and as such traceable and punishable by the well-equipped national force. Judicial reforms are included too, so that the new bill is a long stride toward objectives charted by experienced federal investigators and reformers alike.

Graft hunt: The graft ax is being ground ever sharper as the reform mood—evidenced in the air mail upset and Mr. Cummings' bill—continues to dig into army and aviation scandals. The District of Columbia grand jury, practically concluding its investigation, appears to have discovered a plot to mulct the Government of $2,000,000—added to bids on army trucks. The loot was to have been split: $1,000,000 to manufacturers, $600,000 to the "insider" lobbyist, and $400,000 to Washington representatives of the motor makers.

Topping this discovery, on the basis of which President Roosevelt started the graft exposé, he also ordered all army aircraft contracts under the $7,500,000 CWA appropriation held up pending investigation of the method of bidding, and further ordered income tax returns of companies doing business with the navy since 1921 open to congressional inspection.

The carnival of investigations, which reflects oddly on some acts of the present Administration as well as of the past, is a surprising and unforeseen mid-season occupant of the Washington scene. It is turning

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Millions More Sought by State CWA Before May

Announcement Is Made of $1,000,000 for Materials in Massachusetts

Another $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 will find its way into the pockets of Massachusetts CWA workers before the end of the program on May 1, it was calculated at the state headquarters today following announcement that $1,000,000 has been allotted to Massachusetts for materials.

In order to hire the men to use this $1,000,000 worth of materials, busy pencils figure, $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 would have to be expended in wages. This would leave jobs for at least 100,000 persons out of the previous total of 130,000 or so engaged on all types of CWA work.

New Hampshire has been allotted $100,000 of federal funds for CWA materials, Maine is to get $200,000, Vermont $20,000, Connecticut $400,000 and Rhode Island nothing.

Meanwhile efforts are being made, upon the instigation of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, to increase the number of CWA workers in Boston, the city's original quota never having been completely filled.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

On the Broad Highway

Every railroad train needs brakes.

Every automobile would be worthless without brakes.

Every wagon should be equipped with brakes.

So every Administration which has been in charge of the affairs of our great Republic has needed brakes—opposition, if you will.

It was the pleasure of the Democratic Party, following the World War, to apply intelligently its opposition—or brakes—to the Republican Administration which caused the great political debacle in 1932.

Comparatively unchecked, the Republican Party ran into the ditch.

Signs of the times are that from now on President Roosevelt and his party will be encountering more and more opposition.

They sang that on Beacon Hill today.

Not all of his own party is in hearty accord with the direction that many of the alphabetical relief enterprises tend to take the nation.

Conservatism Passé

The Massachusetts delegation in Congress—the Republican part of it—and that is more than half—is taking counsel with the Republican senators and representatives from other states.

At the Middlesex Club dinner one note struck repeatedly was that it was the duty of the Republican Party to provide a check to proposed legislation when and where it is needed in Washington today.

The rank and file of the Republicans realize that it is becoming more and more apparent that a new type of leadership is needed for the party. It must not be "conservative"—that's sure. Whether a new or more liberal party will be the outcome, or the old party, softened and turned more to the right—none knows now.

The solid seal or Babbitt metal of patriotic intelligence, commonsense opposition of restraint must be applied sooner or later.

The President himself has asked for it.

He'll get it, take my word for it.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Tough Old Winter Ties Up East And Strands 10,000,000

Story of Snowfall Told by Statistics

Total snowfall in Boston, 14.6 inches at 1 p. m. (still snowing). Greatest previous precipitation, February, 1921, 16.5 inches.

Maximum wind velocity, 60 miles an hour, northeast, 7 a. m.; 42 miles an hour, northwest, at 1 p. m.

Temperature, 30 above zero, 1 p. m.

Number of men employed by city in snow removal, approximately 4600; by Boston Elevated, 700.

Number of trucks employed by city, 421.

Number of teams, 42.

Number of plows, 125.

Boston hotels report sharp increase in demand for reservations.

Transportation Is Stalled Over Wide Area by Heavy Snowfall

Aid Rushed to Ship In Surf Off Winthrop

Trains, Trolleys and Other Service Hours off Schedule as Digging Out Begins

The worst storm of the winter descended upon eastern United States today and ditched transportation facilities serving 10,000,000 persons.

New York, Connecticut, Long Island and the New England coast regions bore the heaviest blast. Wet snow and a northeast gale reduced visibility to "zero" while clogged rail switches, iced-up ferry slips and drifted aviation fields left commuters out in the cold. Main arteries of travel were strewn with derelict automobiles, adding to the congestion encountered on all street car lines.

All rail communication between Boston and New York and Springfield and New York came to a standstill at noon, officials of the New Haven road announced. Electric train service between New Haven and New York also stopped.

Eager to make a convincing takeoff in their first attempt at carrying the mails under the Administration's recent orders, army air pilots paced uneasily in snowbound hangars while conditions alow and aloft made air navigation impossible over eastern sky trails.

Originated in Florida

The storm originated over the Florida coast, leaving southern resorts with near-freezing temperatures. Snow as deep as two feet was reported in the neighborhood of Springfield. The Albany weather bureau forecast clearing skies with a temperature of about 14 below zero tonight. Portland, Maine, did not feel the full weight of the storm until late this morning, indicating that the storm was moving rapidly northeastward and likely to soon blow itself out to sea.

The 60-mile whiplash of a freezing nor'easter flayed New England early today, staggered coastal shipping, slowed up train and trolley service and left a winter-weary populace gasping in the wake of the worst storm of the winter.

Twelve inches of snow fell in Boston but a northeast gale that reached a mile-a-minute velocity at 7 a. m. piled it up into enormous drifts.

The Boston weather bureau forecasts clearing this afternoon with strong northwest winds diminishing tonight, and a temperature close to zero. Fair with slowly rising temperature is the Wednesday outlook.

Railroad Trains Delayed

Reports from railroad terminals indicated the direction of the storm. Although trains from the north and east were delayed, service from the south and west was almost at a standstill.

The New Haven reported that the Federal Express is stuck in a snowdrift below New London, Conn., and not far behind is the New Englander from Pittsburgh and points west, also held fast in a drift. The Owl and Narragansett were nearly an hour behind schedule.

On the Boston & Maine, the Gull from Halifax and other towns in the Maritime provinces, and the Red Wing from Montreal were about an hour late.

Caught the Brunt

The New England coast caught the brunt of the blow. As dawn broke gray and wild along the seething shores, distress signals were sighted off Cuttyhunk and from Winthrop Head came the staccato SOS from the collier Northern Sword, bound from Bath to Hampton Roads in ballast, hard aground and breaking up under the bluffs below the Winthrop standpipe. She has a crew of 30.

Efforts to reach her by sea were attempted by the tug Venus of Boston but the heavy-running seas were too much for the tug and she put back to port. The coast guard patrol boat Dix plowed through to the scene of the stranding and the cutter Ossipee also headed for Winthrop.

Meanwhile the beach patrol on the Nahant coast guard station eight miles to the northeast sent a company of six men and full equipment to render aid from the beach in the event the collier's people were forced to abandon ship.

The beach party went by Revere Beach boulevard in a truck containing beach cart, surf boat, brass cannon and whip line with 12-pound weight for shooting a line over the wreck and a breeches-buoy for taking off the crew.

Deemed Inadvisable

Visibility was at zero, a moderate gale was sweeping over the Northern Sword and so heavily were the seas breaking on the beach that the commander of the Dix radioed Commander J. A. Starr at headquarters in Boston that conditions made it inadvisable to attempt passing a line aboard the collier.

A steely sleet whetted by the northeast wind added to the hardships of the imperiled crew and the coast guardsmen who kept watch from the roaring breakers on the beach and the wild tumble of sea beyond the reef. Captain Sorensen of the Northern Sword kept in touch with the coast guard by radio.

Snow Filibuster Lifts Gag Rule On Weather Talk

Strenuous Time Is Had by All in Tussle to Go From Here to There

Inland, today's storm stalled the countryside, business and all. In Worcester the department stores closed—a mere formality with no clerks on hand to wait on customers—and no customers to be waited on.

Governor Ely was snowbound in Newton where he spent the night at his son's home. The official car went for the Governor at the usual time this morning. For some time it was completely lost to civilization, but late in the morning the chauffeur emerged from a snowbank to establish communication with the outside world.

Informed of his plight, Mr. De Witt Clinton De Wolfe, the Governor's secretary, notified the Commissioner of Public Works who ordered out one of the State's huskiest combination truck plows. The driver got up full steam and headed west toward the snow peaks of Newton.

The State soon found it couldn't do business without a governor or a legislative body. It was considered doubtful if all the snow shovels in Boston could dig up a quorum to keep those august bodies of House and Senate from succumbing to the February filibuster.

While the countryside was struggling to free itself from the toughest storm of the season, the Weather Bureau in Washington issued a warning advising people hereabouts that a storm was imminent. The Boston weather bureau had to brace itself against a granite pillar to read the advisory message:

"Disturbance of great intensity central off southern New England coast moving north-northeastward will cause strong northeast winds and gales." By that time New England had pretty well counted the damage. All the belated warning did was confirm what everybody suspected when the alarm clock rattled this morning.

The Weather Bureau in Boston summed it all up as "Phenomenal."

Even though forced to shelter by the errific seas outside from which they tried to wrest the stranded collier Northern Sword off Winthrop, the coast guard and tubgoat men did not fail to distinguish themselves.

Going to the aid of the collier early this morning the skipper of the tugboat Venus found conditions too much for him and he put back to port.

Later the patrol boat Dix, Boatswain C. A. Christiansen commanding, went to the rescue. Finding she could render no assistance

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Things Present

Bailey Huddleston tells Americans some more about their country, on the Editorial page. Incidentally, are you ready to join the "revolt against jokes"? See the fifth editorial.

Your garden budget might well include an item or two for winter beauty. Read "Take a Look at Your Place Now," on the Home Building and Garden page.

The promised "Home Kindergarten" series begins today on the Progress in Education page. There should be some helpful ideas in this for the mother who would provide adequate supervision for her child's work and play.

And Things to Come

Austria is very much in the limelight today, so "Whither Austria?" by Gilchrist B. Stockton, U. S. Minister to Austria (1930-1933), is timely indeed. Look for it in the Monitor Magazine Section tomorrow. Look also for "Peace That Passes Misunderstanding," an article which discusses means of dispelling the atmosphere of 1914 from 1934.

Wednesday brings also the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another adventure with Mr. Scroggins.

Air Mail Inquiry Has Its Colors In Black, White and Brown

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Strongly divergent personalities confronted each other when Brown met Black in the Senate air-mail investigation today, while White looked on.

With names reminiscent of the college colors of rival football teams, Mr. Walter Folger Brown, former Postmaster-General, and Mr. Hugo Lafayette Black, Senator from Alabama, were in fact today the hostile champions of different points of view, different cultural backgrounds and different political parties. Mr. Wallace Humphrey White Jr., as Senator from Maine, and fellow member of the Black committee, representing orthodox Republican conservatism, occasionally took part in the many-hued examination.

Senator Black has one of the briefest autobiographies in the Congressional Directory. He is one of the youngest men in the Senate. At 48, the present air-mail investigation has brought him into national prominence for the first time. Coming from a state overwhelmingly Democrat, he is serving his second term in the Senate. Like most senators, he is a lawyer. He began practice in Birmingham in 1907, when he had just turned 21, a year after getting his law degree from the State University. He held the unusual job of police judge for 18 months as a young man, and later for a couple of years was prosecuting attorney in Jefferson County.

Served in the War

Senator Black served in the war, joined the usual fraternal organizations, is a member of the Baptist Church, and came to the Senate in 1926. Without wide experience when he came to the Senate, Senator Black has never "left the reservation" of his own party and has gradually secured good committee assignments. With the Democrats in

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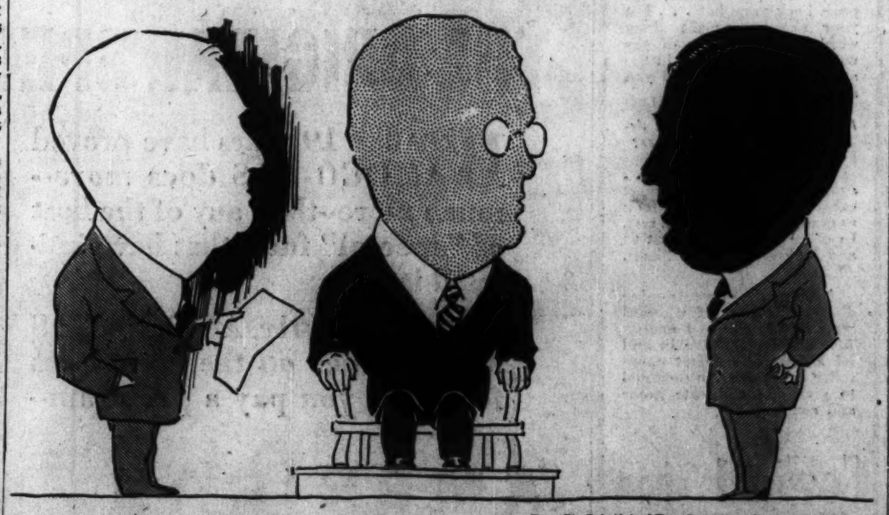
Even a Senate Inquiry Must Have a Color Scheme



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Senator Wallace H. White Jr. — Committee Member.

Walter F. Brown — Former Postmaster-General.

Senator Hugo L. Black — Committee Chairman.

Planned Middle Course Urged By Wallace in His Analysis Of Nation's Broadest Problems

United States Secretary of Agriculture Points Out Dangers and Penalties of Self-Containment and Sacrifices of Internationalism

The following is the first of three articles entitled "America Must Choose" in which Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, analyzes some of the Nation's greatest problems.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The dangers and penalties of American self-containment, the sacrifices of internationalism, and the advantages of a "planned middle course" are pointed out in a graphic and robust analysis of the nation's broadest problems by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, youthful Secretary of Agriculture, in a monograph published by the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation.

Mr. Wallace's contribution is regarded in Washington as much more than just another pamphlet. It is a forceful, pungent, and thoughtful answer to the isolationist school. It rebels Fascism for America while recognizing its peculiar contagion for this country. It represents the views of a genuine friend of the American farmer who, after a year in the Department of Agriculture, has concluded that restriction is not enough. The reflective, religiously-minded, and practical Mr. Wallace expands to full compass the views he has aired more briefly in several recent speeches.

One of Mr. Wallace's main premises is to deny "the often expressed belief that men are born greedy." He finds that as this false conception of the nature of man changes, men will be able to live without fear and lack—which he says have produced most of the erroneous ideas about men. They can then attain a co-operative society in which mutual sacrifice points the way to mutual abundance.

"Which Way Now"

The following summary is of the Secretary's first three chapters, on "Which Way Now," "Our Approach to Isolation," and "The Cost of Isolation," His views on "Approach to a World Neighborhood" and "Middle Ground — New Dealing With the World," will be summarized in two succeeding articles.

"Youth is greedy and not much given to reflection. For a nation come of age to persist in infantile attitudes and habits of mind is unsuitable and perilous," begins Mr. Wallace. "Much as we dislike them, the new types of social control that we have now in operation are here to stay, and to grow on a world or national scale. We shall have to go on doing all these things we do not want to do. . . . We must show the need of continuing if we are to save in some part the institutions which we prize."

"There are at least three paths: Internationalism, nationalism, and a planned middle course. We cannot take the path of internationalism unless we stand ready to import nearly $1,000,000,000 more goods than we did in 1929. What tariffs should we lower? What goods shall we import? Which goods?"

But nationalism would call for even greater readjustments. Unless tariff walls are lowered, and the tension of a growing nationalism thus relieved, America must be prepared for "fundamental planning and regimentation of agriculture and industry far beyond that which anyone has yet suggested." Mr. Wallace foresees "compulsory control of marketing, licensing of plowed land, quotas for every farmer," and for the civil population "a unanimity of opinion and disciplined action even greater than that which we experienced in the years 1917-19."

Barest Beginnings

Thus far, he holds the nation has applied "only the barest beginnings of the sort of social discipline which a completely determined nationalism requires. It is, to be sure, a serious question whether we as a people have the patience and fortitude to go through with an international program when the world seems with varying degrees of panic to be stampeding the other way. It is quite as serious a question whether we have the resolution and staying power to swallow all the words and deeds of our robust, individualistic past, and submit to a completely army-like, nationalistic discipline in peace time.

"With the world as it is today, thoroughgoing nationalism often requires no less. If you doubt that, consider even the little news of strictly nationalized countries, under dictatorships, which leaks into American newspapers and magazines, still clamorous and free. . . .

"It would be unfair not to point out also that a steadfast national allegiance to any fixed course, international or intermediate, also requires a certain degree of regimented opinion. To lower or to tear down certain tariff walls and to keep them down would require on the part of the general public great solidarity of opinion, and great resolution. Yet I do not feel that the public opinion behind such a program would have to be strait-jacketed as much as it would have to be under pure nationalism, or that the resulting struggle of wills would do as much violence to our democratic traditions."

Calling for speedy decision, Mr. Wallace writes: "The question should be debated throughout America, and on the higest possible plane. This time, our course must not be decided behind closed doors, either in Washington or Wall Street. The people must be let in on the problem. This time, let us open the doors and debate our future course throughout the length and breadth of the land."

Common Will

"We must not only find a new leadership, but a common will to support a planned and statesmanlike purpose. Our old leaders stand discredited. From the point of view of international adventures, the record of the international bankers has not been impressive. From the point of view of arraying out a nationalist plan, involving the retirement of some 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 acres, the aid and leadership which might be expected from great interior cities has been similarly uninspiring."

Mr. Wallace traces the rise of American overproduction, first when Europe took 50,000,000 acres out of cultivation during the war. He writes: "As things are now, our millions of surplus acres breed nothing but confusion, poverty and waste. As long as we remain a creditor nation with high tariff policies, refusing to accept foreign goods in payment, those acres should not be tilled. Until our people have the vision to adopt a long-time world trading policy which is in keeping with our position as creditors, we must engage in the delicate processes of adjusting basic production downward."

Describing his own efforts to reduce acres, Mr. Wallace says; "We are sparring with the situation until the American people are ready to face facts. The bare, distasteful facts, I mean, on such matters of policy as exports, imports, tariffs, international currency exchange, export quotas, import quotas and international debts.

"The problem of statesmanship is to mold a policy leading toward a higher state for humanity, and to stick by that policy and make it seem desirable to the people in spite of short-time pressure to the contrary. True statesmanship and true religion have much in common. Both are beset by those who, professing to be able politicians and hard-headed men of affairs, are actually so exclusively interested in the events of the immediate future or the welfare of a small class that from the broader, long-time point of view they are thoroughly impractical and theoretical."

Graphic Passage

Perhaps Mr. Wallace's most graphic passage is his description of the results of following these blind "leaders," in the past and the future, when "every plowed field would have its permit sticking up on its post." But he turns again to say:

"The pain of a pinched-in national economy will, with our expansive capacities to produce, and our expansive desires to do so, prove so intense that we certainly ought not to abandon thought of a planned international drive for trade. . . . Since March 4 last, a new design for American life, we have been letting people out of jail for the crime of expressing disagreement instead of putting them in. I want to see things go on that way. I would hate to live in a country where individual thought is punished and stifled, and where speech is no longer free. Even if the strictest nationalist discipline reared for us here at home, exclusively, a towering physical standard of living, I would consider the spiritual price too high."

Old Timers, Take Notice

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Digging a Street Car Out of the Snow on a Boston Street

Salaries Increased For New Hampshire's Clerical Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 20—For the first time in five years, salary increases and wage raises for clerks and attachés connected with the New Hampshire State Government have been authorized by Gov. John G. Winant and his Executive Council. When economic conditions seemed to warrant the step, automatic salary and wage increases were discontinued by Gov. Charles W. Tobey in 1930, and up to the present time no effort has been made to restore the order issued during the Governor Tobey régime.

By the action of the Governor and Council, Class A, B, C and D clerks will automatically receive annual increases of $75 per year up to the $1500 limit.

The ruling does not restore the 10 per cent salary cuts authorized by the 1933 Legislature on salaries of $1500 and over.

It is anticipated that in the event of a special session of the General Court being called by Governor Winant in the immediate future, that the restoration of salary cuts will be one of the important matters to be considered by the lawmakers. Mayor Charles E. Carroll of Laconia, and a member of Governor Winant's council, has stated that he should champion such a measure, if, and when, the Legislature is convened.

House Again Frowns On Child Labor Bill

The Child Labor Amendment continued on its way to the waste basket in Massachusetts today, with an overwhelming voice vote in the House against reconsidering its action yesterday in refusing ratification. Action by the Senate still remains to be taken, but little prospect is seen of its faring better in that assemblage than in the lower House.

Petitions of the state department of the American Legion, and the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, urging ratification, were declared yesterday to be improperly before the House and were not considered.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

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Homesteaders Told Farming Not All Fun Before Leaving City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine, Feb. 20—Maine farmers are discussing the proposed Subsistence Farms and their effect on sales of farm products when more people go to raising their own produce. Whatever amount is grown will take the place of just so much that the farmer might sell, and they say it is quite a job to sell any these days.

It is hoped that care will be taken in the placing of city people in the country to be sure they are going to be satisfied after the first glamour wears off, it is pointed out, in view of the fact that Maine had some such an experience some years ago. A real estate agency was highly successful in selling a lot of Maine farms during a boom period to a lot of people outside the State. They came with great expectations. They planted and they dug in the garden, they procured cows and learned to milk; they made butter, after a fashion; they "set" eggs and hatched chicks and during the long summer days had a wonderful time.

Then came the "winter of their discontent." The young folks longed for the bright lights of the big cities. Cold weather came; the cows didn't "give down"; the hens went on strike. Nothing seemed to go right. The upshot of it was that back they went to the city.

In many cases the real estate people did well financially. Some buyer had paid in full and sold back to the agents at a big discount. Some had made part payments and gave up the farm, payments and all. No doubt in some of these cases the agents had painted altogether too rosy a picture, say Maine farmers, who now hope the new homesteaders will be made fully aware of the discomforts and hardships, as well as the pleasures and profits.

Wabash Railway's Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Wabash Railway's preliminary report for 1933 shows net loss of $4,823,058 after charges compared with loss of $6,673,695 in 1932.

Boston-New York $2
NRA
Leave Daily 320 Tremont Street Boston Hancock 7397
141 W. 41st Street, New York Circle 7-3944
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 Midnight
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LOOK at Snubs! You bet it's good! Clean, wholesome meat balanced with cereals, U. S. Government inspected and passed right in our packing house. Cooked in vacuum-packed tins.
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Man-kind contains no packing house offal, by-products or chemically treated meat which must be blackened with charcoal or other coloring matter for interstate shipments according to the Federal Meat Inspection Act.
Be sure; buy Man-kind! If your grocer cannot supply you, write MAN-KIND, 1775 Broadway, N. Y.
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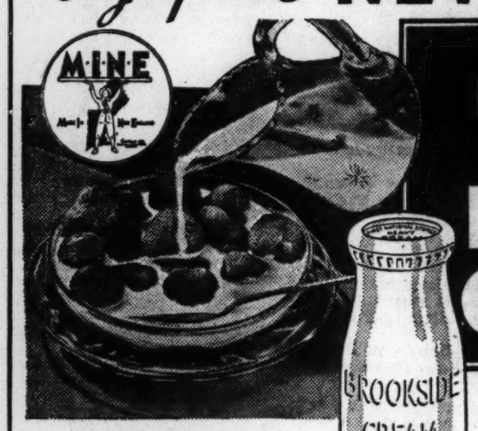

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2 ½ PT. JARS 25c
Brookside Milk is *Made In New England* and comes straight to your First National Store from local farmers.
Our Stores will be closed all day Thursday, February 22, Washington's Birthday. Open Wednesday Evening, February 21st, until 10 o'clock.

BIG LENTEN SPECIALS
CRABMEAT GEISHA - NAMCO - CHATKA 2 No ½ Tins 45c
SALMON FANCY ALASKA RED 2 Tall Tins 35c
MACARONI ALSO FINAST SPAGHETTI and ELBOWS 4 8 oz Pkgs 25c
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Ideal for Decorating Washington Birthday Cakes
Cherries Maraschino Style 2 5 oz Bots 25c
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Millbrook Club Pale Dry - Price Contents Only
Ginger Ale Lge 28 oz bot 10c 12 12 oz Bots 75c
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Club Soda Price for contents 6 12 oz Bots 45c
Slightly Sweet Flavor - Delicious Toasted
Sweet Rye Bread 16 oz Loaf 7c
FINAST COOKIES 2 Lbs 25c
GOLD-N-SNO CAKE Ea 23c
OVAL CREAMS N.B.C. Cookies Lb 25c
SNOWFLAKE WAFERS 1 Lb Pkg 19c
PILLSBURY'S
BRAN 20 oz Pkg 17c
PAN CAKE FLOUR Pkg 10c
CAKE FLOUR 44 oz Pkg 29c
SOAP
Stock Up - These Are Real Savings
P & G 9 Bars 25c
RINSO 2 Lge Pkgs 37c
LIFEBUOY 3 Bars 17c
Red Cap Ammonia
CLOUDY STYLE - WILL NOT INJURE HANDS 9½ oz Bot 10c
PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

But You Keep Your Shoes On
For convenience or comfort, you may slip off your coat, carry your gloves, and push back your hat . . . but your shoes go right along with you every step of the way. On the street . . . in the subway . . . hither and yon all day long.
Is it any wonder you must demand so much of your shoes?
They must fit exactly . . . support completely . . . meet every foot need . . . and look as graceful in action as at rest. In other words, they must fit and look like Coward Shoes.
Among the seventy-nine different types of Coward Shoe lasts is one that exactly fits your foot. Come in and let a Coward comfort counsellor select the one designed to give *you* complete grace and comfort.
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Shoes for Men, Women, and Children
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THE ORIGINAL SPECIAL MOTOR FUEL!
BECAUSE 19 years have proved AMOCO-GAS does *more*--much more--than any of the host of "special" fuels that have imitated it.
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Fill up on AMOCO-GAS, at the Green Pump, and ride out the facts!
AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
Maker of Amoco-Gas, Orange American Gas, Amoco Motor Oils and American Heating and Range Oils
EXECUTIVE OFFICES, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Bang! Roosevelt Fires Again

Bonus Bomb Bursts in the House When President Says 'I Can't Approve'

(Continued from Page 1)

up a good deal of material to be swept out, and incidentally providing Congress with something to do beside pass embarrassing bills.

* * *

Stock Market: And still the reform-ax swings. The Pecora hearings, continuing today, showed that last year's "whisky pool" turned a profit of $183,000 to its chief organizer, Mr. Charles C. Wright of Wright and Sexton, specialist in distillery stocks.

His profit was in personal trading while he was handling other people's investments in the stock, all of which did not turn out so well. The evidence was adduced in support of the stock market regulation bill, which prohibits personal speculation in stock a specialist is handling.

While Mr. Ferdinand Pecora drove this point home, Mr. Thomas Corcoran, RFC counsel, announced a possible liberalization of the bill to permit a sliding scale below the present 60 per cent requirement to cover margins. He would allow the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Trade Commission to lower this minimum in a time of deflation, as a stimulative force.

* * *

Anti-lynching bill: Reform thrust up a vigorous head in this tragic field also today, as Senate hearings on the Wagner-Costigan bill began. A long list of distinguished liberals, including many notable southerners, were ranged behind the bill. The unspeakable Princess Anne lynching was used as an object, with Maryland authorities called before the committee to testify how state authority tried and failed to stop local passions.

* * *

Forty-hour week: Mr. Harry L. Hopkins warned today against a "glorified spread-the-work movement" as he supported some form of low maximum-wage legislation. His reservations reflect the Administration's desire to keep the minimum flexible enough to meet emergency conditions.

* * *

Naval reorganization: Just as the Senate began consideration of the Vinson-Trammell Naval bill, Representative Carl D. Vinson (D.), Georgia, introduced a new measure to reorganize the navy department itself from eight divisions down to three. He claimed the measure would save the Government millions annually. It seemed the most drastic retailoring of the careful and tradition-encased bureaucracy of the navy department that has yet seen the light of day, but presumably has professional approval.

* * *

Mrs. Roosevelt and "Socialism": The First Lady today emphatically took issue with those who claim that her subsistence homestead project at Reedsville, W. Va., is a "Red" experiment. The settlers, she indicated, could set up a private corporation of their own, and be on as sturdily individualistic a basis as anybody. After the House turned the project down, the Senate displayed its usual gallantry, and paid its tribute to Mrs. Roosevelt by 34 votes to 29. In return, today she disclaimed Socialistic intentions, said the plan would show if postmasters in small towns are being exorbitantly overcharged by private suppliers.

* * *

And Professor Tugwell: The House had its long-awaited revenge on the unfortunate "brain-truster" today who has been target of attack—not entirely unwillingly—since Professor Moley left the scene. Asked to create the job of Undersecretary of Agriculture for him, it courteously refused. Professor Tugwell kept on at his job as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and now will have to fill out his pay envelope with more writing, which in turn will increase the ire of the House, which in turn ....

Snow Filibuster Lifts Gag Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

under the heavy stress, the Dix also put back to port. On the way in, she encountered a small fishing craft aground on Castle Island.

The Dix freed the stranded boat but then got aground herself and had to send for help. What should heave in sight in the way of assistance but the good tugboat Venus. The sturdy Venus huffed and puffed till the Dix squirmed clear of the reef and coast guard, fisherman and tugboat frisked blithely to shelter. Nobody reported any leaks and a strenuous time was had by all.

* * *

Commuting had its ins and outs. People on the 8:15 from Quincy got a rude jolt when the heavily loaded 12-car train parted a coupling in the middle and left six cars sitting in the drifts. After a lot of shouting among passengers and rope pulling by trainmen, the engineer stopped the train and backed to the rescue of his stranded cars.

* * *

Trolley commuters in Jamaica Plain, a bulging carful of them, fell afoul a queer twist. While passing an empty car approaching on a parallel track, the inbound car listed with a heavy lurch and sheared off a door in a sidescrape with the outbound empty. Passengers shivered all the way into South Huntington Avenue.

The New York Stock Market didn't leave port until 11 a. m., an hour after the scheduled opening time. The Boston exchange opened on time, but traders twiddled their thumbs with 11 meager transactions up to 11 o'clock. It was the lightest day on record.

* * *

Boston's worst storm of the winter couldn't balk one ambitious young woman in a Back Bay office. Street cars and taxis failed her this morning but she landed on the job just the same—via the back door of a delivery truck.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The weather man isn't really a bad guesser—look at the statistics and see whose guessing is off.

Dr. Charles C. Clark, acting chief of the United States Weather Bureau, was asked while before the House Appropriations Committee about the percentage of accuracy "of your forecast."

"Through a long number of years," Dr. Clark replied, "with as accurate a check or verification as we can get on them, they are from 85 to 90 per cent correct. That is for the forecasts from 24 to 36 hours in advance."

And that accuracy percentage includes both rain and temperature forecasts.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—Taxicabs couldn't make it. Private automobiles couldn't make it. But "good, old Dobbin" made it, and, although Judge Frederick A. Fisher was late for court, he got there while others didn't.

Air-Mail Inquiry Has Color Scheme

(Continued from Page 1)

power he is a man to be reckoned with. In repose his face is impassive, calm, youthful. His slight figure and detached demeanor give little evidence of legal force while in repose. In the prosecutor's chair, however, whether in court or examing a senatorial witness he is another man. He is quick, alert, and skillful. He has rather a high-pitched voice which cuts gratingly through witnesses' defense. His tapering fingers constantly handle papers, till he snaps a question. Senatorial colleagues feel Senator Black did a very good job in dealing recently with Mr. William P. MacCracken in connection with the contempt case growing out of the air-mail inquiry, where his calm firmness showed to good advantage.

One quality Mr. Brown shares strongly with Senator Black and that is partisanship. Each of them is a strong party man. They look on the rival party as a natural enemy. More than most men they seem to feel hostility, not to say contempt, for the rival group.

More Suave Type

Mr. Brown is a more suave, urbane man-of-the-world type than his Southern opponent. He complained humorously that the automobile the Government allowed him as Postmaster-General did not permit him to wear the high silk hat which the dignity of the same position compelled him to use. He had economic advantages at the start which were useful in launching his career.

A political "boss" of Toledo, Mr. Brown had what few bosses possess, a Harvard degree. He graduated at Cambridge in 1892 and followed this with two years at the Harvard Law School. Then he entered law practice with his father in Toledo. His political opponents in that city declare that so absolute was his control that not even a school janitor could be named without his knowledge. Whatever the truth of this rumor it is certain that he played an important part in the strongly Republican state politics and as Ohio is a pivotal election state his influence soon was felt in national affairs.

Ohio was the State of Warren G. Harding and of the none too scrupulous "Ohio gang." Mr. Brown was not intimately connected with either the one or the other, but he brought the flavor of old-fashioned conservative Republican regularity to Washington when he came here first as Assistant Secretary of Commerce in 1927.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

Now For Real Test

Mayor Mansfield's Administration Honeymoon in City Hall, if he ever had one, is over.

The City Council's line-up of 12 to 4 against the Mayor's orders for borrowing all the way up to $28,000,000 on 1934 tax anticipation notes shows it.

Despite the plea of emergency confronting the city, the council bucked up and defeated the Mayor's order.

* * *

When one realizes that Councilman Henry L. Shattuck, for years a leader in the Legislature, was head of the little band standing by the Mayor, it's a good idea to await developments.

Shattuck and three others against the majority—seems as though the balance in weight is yet with the Mayor if not the numbers.

R. J.

Guy Gives Boost To Branch Banks In Massachusetts

Mr. Arthur Guy, Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, jumped on the branch-banking-band-wagon today, adding considerably to its dignity and weight. Appearing before the Legislative Committee on Banks and Banking, he urged adoption of a plan which, with the approval of the Bank Commissioner, would allow state banks to establish branches in the same county in which they are situated.

The new plan, recommended by the Special Commission on the Banking Structure of Massachusetts, if enacted, would superseded the present statute providing for branches only within the city or town in which the main bank is situated. As far as is known, Mr. Guy has not previously revealed his stand in the matter, and his frank and emphatic declaration today is regarded as significant. He even advised that he plans to offer additional legislation later on to provide for definite capital structure of the proposed branch banks.

County-wide branch banking in the State, it was pointed out, besides protecting against the bank failures which England and Canada, already enjoying a similar system, have practically avoided, would help national banks, as the federal law permits national branch banking to

Mr. James B. Brown, representing the Massachusetts Bankers Association, declared that a recent conference of about 1000 Massachusetts bankers revealed a lack of unity in the feeling toward such legislation.

Army Mail in West and South Gets Off; Stormbound in East

The air mail was in the hands of the nation's fighting pilots today but the weather played havoc with its delivery.

Blinding snow, sleet or fog grounded all army mail planes in the East. In the West and South, the service planes were able to fly, except in spots.

One mishap occurred last night as the army took over the mails wrested from private companies by Postmaster-General James A. Farley's cancellation of their contracts. An Atlanta-Richmond plane nosed over at the Greenville, S. C., airfield, bent its propeller and smashed its undercarriage. Lieut. E. T. Gorman, pilot, escaped injury. High spots of the air-mail situation were:

NEWARK, N. J.—Delayed nearly a full day by "dirty weather," the army air corps sent its first mail-laden plane out of Newark Airport today with Cleveland as its destination.

Three quarters of an hour earlier, Lieut. Donald Wackwitz had flown the first mail into the eastern terminal here, arriving from Cleveland without mishap and finding the famed "hell's stretch" over the Alleghanies "flyable."

Dallas, Texas—Two planes roared away on schedule last night, for Kansas City and Memphis.

Boston Plane Forced Down

Stratford, Conn. — Snow and sleet, plus a 150-foot ceiling, forced Lieut. S. W. Shepherd down here last night as he sped from Boston toward Newark on a practice flight preparatory to carrying the mails.

Miami, Fla. — An army biplane left last night with 321 pounds of mail for Newark, N. J., over the Eastern Air Transport route. A bomber followed and took on some of the accumulated mail load at Jacksonville, Fla.

Sacramento, Calif.—Lieut. John C. Crosthwaite failed to surmount the "hump" of the Sierra Nevadas on the first eastbound army mail trip, and returned to the municipal airport last night.

Salt Lake City—Lieut. R. E. Griggs, piloting a bomber, became the first army pilot to leave here with a cargo of mail when he hopped for Los Angeles at 8:11 p. m., mountain standard time.

Los Angeles—Fog forced cancellation of the first scheduled army air mail flights from here.

St. Louis Plane on Time

St. Louis—The first army mail plane was brought into St. Louis late yesterday from Kansas City. The pilot, Lieut. Thomas L. Mosley, said the trip was uneventful.

Cleveland—Lieut. C. R. Springer, flying a pursuit plane, took off at 10:25 o'clock last night with 54 pounds of mail for Columbus, Cincinnati and Louisville. The thermometer stood at four above as he left. Another plane, assigned to the air mail, could not be started because of a balky engine.

Chicago—Four planes left here last night and early today as the army mail service got away to a prompt start. They headed for Omaha, Kansas City, Nashville, Tenn., and Newark, N. J. The mercury flirted with zero.

Former Speakeasy Now Defies Police With Club Charter

Boston Police Head Asks Relief From Legislature

Moth-eaten club charters continue to drop out of dingy attics to harrass Boston Police.

Just as the bootlegger now is an "illicit vendor," and the saloon is a "tavern" the speakeasy has turned into a "club." And as such, Mr. Martin H. King, Superintendent of Boston Police, told the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs today, it still is giving the arm of the law "plenty of trouble."

Like the barking dog who is not supposed to bite, the speakeasy which was supposed to have disappeared with the repeal of prohibition, probably didn't know about it itself. At any rate Superintendent King says they still flourish, by whatever name they camouflage themselves.

Under the protection of old forgotten club charters, he said, the "speaks" give the police the "laugh," assured that the law can do little until a case has reached the Supreme Court.

Mr. King urged approval of two bills which would authorize the Secretary of State to suspend night club charters on complaint of the police.

American-Hawaiian Steamship

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 (AP)—The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company reported a consolidated operating profit for 1933 of $1,037,925 here today as compared with a deficit of $422,162 in 1932.

BEHIND THE LINES OF THE

Waldorf

Appetizingly Cooked . . . Attractively Served

WALDORF..LENTEN SPECIALS

- During the Lenten season Waldorf makes a specialty of fish . . . broiled, baked, boiled or fried . . .
- Particularly attractive is the way in which Waldorf serves these fish orders . . . each "special" with the proper vegetable, garnishing and sauce, the true Boston way.
- If you are fond of fish . . . you will appreciate the Lenten specials, put together by the Waldorf dietitians.
- They are wholesome, nourishing and delicious . . . fresh from the fishing fleet, carefully cooked and served.

TUESDAY EVENING SPECIAL

Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

BAKED CHICKEN and Whole Kernel Corn au gratin on Toast (Family Style), French Fried Potatoes **30c**

WEDNESDAY SPECIALS

BAKED BABY LIMA BEANS, Creole, Bacon Strips, New Spinach, Rolls and Butter **20c**	Lenten Special FRIED SCALLOPS, Tartar Sauce, Cole Slaw, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter **35c**
Served from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.	*Served from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.*

NRA WE DO OUR PART

J. J. Emery
President

THERE ARE REASONS FOR WALDORF QUALITY

DON'T BLAME YOUR GROCER

IN fairness to retail grocers throughout the country, we feel called upon to make a frank statement to the housewives of America.

During recent months thousands of you ladies have experienced difficulty in obtaining two new varieties of Heinz Homestyle Soups—Cream of Mushroom and Noodle Soup. This has not been your grocer's fault. We are to blame. Here are the facts:

We had made a few varieties of soup for many years, when we decided to expand our line. We didn't do this overnight. It came as the result of unusual and interesting recipes evolved by our chefs over a long period. Today there are sixteen varieties of Heinz Soups.

The new varieties of Heinz Soups met almost instant success—made good on thousands of tables. But when we added the last two—Heinz Cream of Mushroom Soup and Heinz Noodle Soup—something unexpected happened. These two soups took the country by storm. Grocers reported amazing sales. Thousands of letters poured in. At this same time, sales of our other varieties of soup doubled and trebled.

This presented a problem. Tremendous demand could not be met by merely installing additional equipment. Long ago we learned that good soup must be made in small batches—slowly simmered so that the delicate, elusive vegetable and meat flavors are retained. All the ingredients must be painstakingly selected and the spicing and seasoning done with utmost care. It is a slow, meticulous process by which Heinz chefs uphold traditional Heinz quality. So we honestly have not been able to catch up with the demand for these two soups until now. Two shifts have been working in our kitchens for months to supply you. Hereafter we believe you'll be able to obtain these soups at most grocers.

Many grocers have had numerous shipments of Heinz Cream of Mushroom Soup and Heinz Noodle Soup—but it is hard to keep them in stock. So it is possible that you may have experienced occasional difficulty in obtaining these two varieties. We regret this—but trust that this statement will explain the reason and remove from your mind any thought that your grocer has been negligent in his service to you.

So many dealers have been blamed by housewives for failing to stock these two new soups that we felt called upon to explain the true situation. We have known your grocer for many years. No one works harder or more conscientiously to serve you. His interest is a natural and sincere one. He would gladly have kept these two soups in stock if he could have obtained them. So don't blame him. It's our fault. Blame us for our stubborn, old-fashioned ideas about quality—and for our pride in anything that bears our name.

—H. J. HEINZ CO.
Makers of the "57 Varieties"

Progress in Education

A College in a Country Store

An Extension Opportunity School

By Mary Dupuy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berea, Ky.

A CROWDED country store the Saturday afternoon before election is a common scene. But a country store turned into an open forum led by college professors is somewhat unique. Yet this is what happened recently in a remote community in the heart of the highest hills of eastern Kentucky.

Deep woods without, an outlay of bacon, beans, and "bolt goods" upon the walls within, aproned housewives, men from the field and road work, small boys moving in and out, all make a far call from a college classroom. A small group of college faculty folk found in it, however, elements often lacking in a more academic atmosphere. They had "come in" the day before on the wagon that brings goods and mail from the nearest railroad siding and were making their first acquaintance with the little mountain community that sought the store on Saturday.

Gather About the Stove

Someone started a song, a familiar hymn-tune, and the leisurely group that had come to trade, to grind a turn of meal, to pass election news along, began to gather about the stove and fill the doorway. Over by the oil barrel a man began to tell a story—a very simple, human, gripping sort of story. No one knew or cared that he was a doctor of philosophy and taught English in a college.

Then, as befit that community forum, the neighborhood store, talk began. It was not talk of crops or courthouse news or election gossip, but of citizenship, of government, of peace and war, of international affairs. The representative of the department of political science swung his feet from the counter, while his audience came and went, listened, asked questions. Homely humor, animated argument, outspoken doubt come out of such a popular assembly, truly rural American, truly "mountain," in its independence. That evening, in the school building on the hill, the countryside convened again for more—more songs, more stories, more talk on world affairs by college men and women. It is thus that Berea College, the educational Mecca of the southern mountains, enlarges its campus.

Even in Remote Regions

For seven years Berea College, founded upon ideals of service for the Appalachian region, has extended its opportunities for education and culture to many communities beyond the small Kentucky town that bears its name. Each autumn, four or five small faculty groups go, upon invitation from local schools or leaders, to rural communities, there to hold for three days what Berea terms "Extension Opportunity School." Some thirty have now been held, often in most remote regions in Kentucky and in adjoining states.

With the exception of the director and a song leader, the personnel of the group of five varies, each contributing from his field what he most enjoys presenting in attractive form, and what will satisfy the interest and touch the need of his informal audience. Concrete problems of sociology and government are discussed; agriculture, local geology, bird life, the stars, backgrounds of history, travel, and stories from literature. The teaching staff must be alert to change program and material and readapt them to the changing group with which they are constantly confronted. The programs begin Thursday evening and continue with morning, afternoon and evening meetings Friday and Saturday.

How Stolidity Is Broken Down

Dinner is often brought and there is much social intercourse and recreation, with games or simple folk dancing for the young people after the evening meetings. On Sunday there are special religious services. The ice is broken with songs and a story, and a stolid, indifferent roomful of men and women, unaccustomed to attentive listening, is soon responsive and eager, once self-consciousness was lost in a laugh and a song. The interest grew until the small school or community buildings were taxed to capacity by Saturday night. The spirit created in these brief days, with fellowship, understanding and new channels of thought, have led to community co-operation and enterprise. Said one old man, in a burst of appreciation, "This is better than a revival."

These adventures in enlarging the campus are an outgrowth of a larger experiment in adult education which Berea College has offered for some years. Each January there is held in Berea a three-weeks program which is planned to give men and women over 18 inspiration and opportunity to share in the best thought and life that the college can offer. No scholastic record is required either for admission or for credit, the effort being to create desire for wider living. The opportunity-school plan is an adaptation of the Danish Folk Schools, which have so greatly contributed to the development of rural Denmark. Some 200 men and women from homes, farms, mines and mills have enjoyed these weeks on the Berea campus and many are awakened to a desire for more formal education.

Building a Tradition

The opportunity school's program at Berea is largely the result of the work of Miss Helen Dingman, who plans and directs both the larger one in January and the extension groups, which have grown from it. They both have become an institution at Berea and a part of its tradition of sharing its music, its books, discussions and thought with the less privileged areas of the mountains.

The campus and faculty life are in turn enriched and kept more fresh and vital by this close current of common interest which thus flows between the college and the hills and their people, from which the students of Berea College and its schools have come and to whose service the institution is dedicated.

By William Thompson—The Christian Science Monitor

Schoolhouse Architecture of French West Africa

In French Territory the Government and the Missions Coöperate in Training Suitable Natives in Various Branches of Skilled Labor. There Are Schools for Training Carpenters, Mechanics, Chauffeurs and Office Workers. There Is One High School for Natives. Native Teachers Now Outnumber European Teachers Three to One.

Nationalistic Universities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Hadley, Mass.

THE universities of Italy and Germany, without aim or leadership before the rise of nationalism, are now in the van of the Fascist and Nazi movements, according to Dr. Walter Kotschnig, general secretary of International Student Service. Dr. Kotschnig, who lectured at Mount Holyoke a few days ago on Nationalism in European Universities, is visiting the United States at the request of the Carnegie Corporation and conducting an inquiry into the overcrowding of American universities and the unemployment of college graduates. His recent symposium on "The University In a Changing World," has been published by the Oxford University Press.

The Universities More Than Ready

"The new nationalist leaders, Mussolini as well as Hitler," said Dr. Kotschnig, "concentrated their efforts on the universities as institutions designed *par excellence* to formulate the new nationalist ideas and to bring forth a new leadership able and determined to put these ideas into practice. On the other hand, the universities were the more vulnerable, the more ready to accept the new gospel because for a long time past they had been suffering from a lack of purpose from the absence of any clear idea of learning and leadership. As a result they had lost the loyalty of their students who were hungering for leadership and who, not finding it in the universities, had turned to prophets in the streets, whose apocalyptic visions or entrancing descriptions of the promised land seemed to give them purpose and direction."

The university, according to the speaker, rejecting successively the principles underlying scholasticism, rationalism, and positivism, has succumbed in modern times to the principle of utility.

"All attempt at the creation of an élite became frustrated. Mr. Babbitt established himself as controller of the destinies of the university. The university was to furnish the world with good doctors, and lawyers and business managers, for Mr. Babbitt needed them for his comfort. It was to produce docile citizens, for Mr. Babbit disliked to be reminded of any shortcoming there might be in this best of worlds. And as Mr. Babbitt was prepared to pay for services rendered, university men and women sold their ability, their skill and knowledge to the forces of self-interest which dominate the world today and block the way to a fuller and freer life."

Nationalism's Urge

Both the Italian and the German universities, Dr. Kotschnigh declared, under the urge of nationalism had denounced the ideal of self-interest and mere utilitarianism.

"It is the nation and its outward form, the State, which becomes the pivot of all learning. All partial knowledge finds its meaning only when it is related to the nation and the state. According to the Nationalist conception it is the supreme function of the university to bring the essential traits of the specific nation in their all-powerful influence upon the individual, from the unconscious into the conscious, and to conceive and interpret all partial findings of scientific endeavor in terms of the supreme values embodied in the nation. Science and every form of learning must be subordinated to this aim."

That Germany had gone one step further than Italy in this direction the speaker frankly admitted.

"In Germany," he said, "not only is all knowledge to be related to the one point of reference—the National State, but only those of German descent, of German blood, can think in terms of the German nation. In one word, learning and knowledge in the German sense is only open to Germans. In National Socialism there is no escape from the domination of the blood; not what you are but who your ancestors were is essential. Once that is admitted, all have of necessity to be removed from the universities and the life of the State. The number of exiled professors and of students unable to continue their studies in Germany testify to the strength of the 'new idea of learning.'"

A Certain Sense of Direction

"There is no doubt," the speaker continued, "that the overwhelming majority of the students themselves have joyfully submitted to the demands of state and nation, that the student organizations not built upon the nationalist ideas have dwindled away. Altogether there is a new sense of liberation and of exhilaration to be noticed in the universities. Italy and Germany believe they have found the 'all-embracing principle' to which everything relates, which gives purpose to human endeavor. In finding that coördinating entity, all uncertainty has been put to rest; they have emerged from an all-pervading agonizing anarchy to find direction and what appears to be meaningful coördination in the idea of the Nation-State. Far from resenting any loss of freedom, they feel that now at last true liberty has come to them."

In concluding, Dr. Kotschnig declared that what had occurred in the German universities, their easy surrender to the impact of nationalism, ought to serve as a warning to the universities of other countries. There was need of a new vitalizing principle in education.

"It has been said that most of us will reject the nationalist idea of knowledge and its ideal of man," he asserted. "We refuse to submit to a political or biological determinism. We are not ready to accept the Nation-State as the arbiter of truth and falsehood, for beyond all national differences we have seen man, suffering and searching for ultimate values. Are we to find the one-ness of man, the one-ness of knowledge in the one-ness of God again? Or are there, in view of the growing agnosticism, the breaking up of the world of believers into innumerable groups and denominations, any other ideas or concepts which carry conviction, which will answer the anxious questioning of man's restless mind? These are the questions which our tragic and harassed generation puts to the university. The future of the university will depend upon the answer it can give."

Objecting to misuse of its name in publications issued in connection with previewing committees of the Hollywood motion picture industry, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers has formulated a statement designed to clarify its policies. The statement announces that "the National Congress of Parents and Teachers is not, and has never been, one of the 12 national organizations of the Joint Previewing Committee and that none of its branches is authorized to act on such previewing committees.

Starting the Home Kindergarten

Home Kindergarten Series—1

By Marion B. Emery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW many mothers, when their children are between the ages of three and five, have felt more or less tied down to the routine of baby tending! Perhaps, before marriage they found much time to read, to attend stimulating meetings, or to associate with interesting people. But it is true that when children are quite young and dependent they do seem to keep a mother from such associations.

This condition can be remedied, however, without depriving the family of necessary attention. In fact, while the adult is finding inspiration and fresh outlooks the child is benefiting, and the results will appear more clearly and surely as the child develops.

In this series of articles a method is explained by which a mother, who is in earnest, may be brought in touch with good literature, her horizons broadened to include international affairs; and by which she may, by devoting two hours a day to her children's training, sow seeds that in the years to come will bring forth a harvest of pleasure and profit.

Of course, the home kindergarten is not intended to take the place of public school, or of an organized kindergarten, and these articles are not a substitute for a teacher-training course. They are intended only to give the mother, who has no other kindergarten for her child, some practical, constructive ideas, and therefore a confidence, in preparing the child for school days.

First of all, a certain amount of equipment is necessary, and care has been taken to present an adequate list so that all individual needs will be supplied. A nucleus, or essential part, of the equipment will be indicated. But the mother will often find that this suggests fresh fields, and by originating and branching out her own interests will be increased and deepened.

Equipping a Room

Every morning the room around the piano can be cleared quickly by the children themselves. Then, seated in an expectant circle, they join in the song, or musical game, which introduces the project the mother has planned for that day.

If a piano is not available, any other musical instrument may be used, or a percussion instrument to mark time, as, for example, a triangle. One little group enjoyed victrola records of kindergarten songs, and rhymes. The teacher often had the children clap time while they repeated well-known verses, or marched, skipped, or danced around the circle. Rhythm appeals naturally and joyfully to children, so each in turn will be proud to learn how to tape a triangle in time to various tempos, or lead a march or dance. In the public school kindergartens a percussion band sometimes develops where children show a keen sense of rhythm, using only small drums, triangles, and cymbals. Usually the teacher accompanies the band on the piano, but victrola records of marching tunes could be used very effectively.

Any shyness or stiffness in the little group is quickly dispelled in the joyousness of the music, and, by the time this period is over, each one is ready to pick up his chair and march off to the room set aside for the daily lessons.

Having chosen a convenient room which is well lighted the mother has arranged it in the following fashion: From the floor up for about four feet a strip of matting, or burlap has been used as wall covering. Being of a neutral shade in color, it forms a splendid background for pictures or posters, holding pins securely, and prevening injury to the plaster. Three or four shelves, placed conveniently low, hold toys, books, and supplies.

Low down on one wall is fastened a long strip of beaver board, 4 ft. x 8 ft., which makes a splendid blackboard after it has been given three coats of slate paint. There are one or two kindergarten tables according to the size of the class—plenty of elbow room being allowed to each one. Several fruit crates or boxes, painted in bright colors contain the larger building blocks, and, when empty, form the basis for various types of buildings, for counters in play stores, or for many other useful purposes. One or two stout waste baskets are marched daily around the room by the children so that scraps and cuttings may be gathered up and the room left tidy for the next day. Small brooms, dust pan, and a duster or two are also used regularly.

The Class

It has been found that if a mother asks four or five neighbor children to join with hers for the daily lessons the results will be much better than if she concentrates on her family alone. A happy group spirit develops, and individual effort is spurred by association with the eager efforts of others.

The mother, too, is aided in her work by the presence of outsiders, as she might be inclined to be impatient with her own, but with the larger class she learns to present the work impersonally, and treat each one alike when introducing new ideas or supporting and fostering confidence in their ability to execute and develop the various projects.

Introduction to the Work

The first day the class will be interested in their new environment. A guessing game to make them familiar with the location of each article might be carried on as follows:

Mother: "I am thinking of something with two round handles and sharp blades. Who can guess what it is? All right, Jane, while I close my eyes, you may tiptoe to the shelves and bring it to me."

When the contents of the shelves have all been guessed, others may return them. Or the scissors and cutting paper may be left on the tables and the first lesson on cutting be given, using fruit boxes as models, that is, cutting out a piece of paper as nearly the size and shape of a fruit box as possible. When these have been cut and crayoned the proper colors, smaller shapes, cut to resemble the various forms of the blocks, may be pasted on the back with only parts of them showing above. When mounted on poster paper, these are pictures of the fruit crates and their contents.

By continuing this method for a few days—only varying the furniture models—the children quickly become familiar with the new materials.

In using the paste a convenient method is to put small squares of scrap paper in front of each child with a small dab of paste on it. This prevents waste and keeps the table from becoming sticky. Each child uses a toothpick for applying it to the paper.

Individual stout cardboard jewelry boxes are better to hold the crayons than those they are sold in as the covers fit more securely. Also, a shallow, wide cardboard box is more convenient for the chalks, as the proper color can be so much more easily seen.

These little precautions save time and confusion in getting down to work.

Nursery Schools of Britain

When Three Years Is Not Too Young

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE British child must go to school when he is five years old. Were he an American child, or a French or German child, or a child, for that matter, of any other country in the world, he would not be expected to squeeze himself into the shape of a schoolboy quite so early. But Great Britain settled the matter 60-odd years ago, and has never been seriously tempted to change.

The tendency in Great Britain is, indeed, to begin school even earlier. In industrial districts, the age of three is not regarded as too young, and the result has been that educational experimentalists—alive to the fact that the very young child presents a fruitful field in which to implant those influences which will be useful to him during the formative stages when he has become a real schoolboy in a real school—have had ample scope for their investigations and are to be listened to when they produce evidence in regard to their conclusions.

Child Evidence

Such evidence has recently been put forward by the British Board of Education in the form of a report on infant and nursery schools. It is evidence which covers, in nontechnical language, all phases of education as it applies to the child from the moment he can walk to the moment he attains the age of 7-plus, and it concentrates the light of the most modern discovery upon each phase of this subject.

Work upon this report was started, indirectly, more than seven years ago when the Board of Education set up a consultative committee, under the chairmanship of Sir William H. Hadow, to consider three matters: infant education, the education of the primary school, and education as it applies to the adolescent.

In Reverse

In characteristic British fashion, the committee presented its reports in reverse order, beginning with the oldest child and working backwards to the infant, but it was a method which, regarded from the standpoint of expediency, could not have been improved on. In no other department of education has so much advance been made during recent years as in that of the infant and, had the present report been issued first instead of last in the series, it could not possibly have been charged, as it is, with so deep a fund of information and enlightenment.

Taking for granted that the child—even when he is still in the "mere wondering and staring" stage—is an individual in his own right, it proceeds, in logical order, to unfold all those discoveries which have been made in regard to his mental, physical, moral, and social development and to explain how modern research has provided the means and methods of dealing with each.

Nursery School 300 Years Ago

It commences with what is probably the first comprehensive record of the origin and history of infant schools, tracing them from their theoretical conception in the writings of J. V. Andreae and J. A. Comenius in the seventeenth century, through their practical foundation in 1769 in the little town of Waldbach in Alsace, and up to the present time when in most European countries as well as in America, nursery schools are rapidly becoming a serious part of the educational system.

Chapters follow which deal with physical development, with mental development, and with the needs of both. With the need for a more graduated transfer from the infant school to the upper stage of primary education. With staffing problems, with the problems of premises and equipment, and, possibly most enlightening of all, with the many-sided question of just how to make of the nursery school a place of "activities, interests, experiences, experiments"—a place of "instructive environment" rather than a place of "instruction."

Where Music Is Relished

The "Thousand Voices" and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

MUSIC has always been a popular subject in South Australian public schools, but it has reached a stage beyond anything previously attained. The instructer in musical work, Mr. Frank L. Gratton, points out that there are several reasons for the striking advance that has been made in recent years. The first reason is that the songs taught in most of the schools are tuneful and rhythmic, and the words are usually attractive to children and well within their comprehension. Another factor is that there are now many teachers who are capable of dealing with the subject in such a way as to make it interesting and helpful to the children who look forward to their singing lessons as a welcome change from more serious studies.

The theoretical part of the music curriculum, while by no means neglected, is not unduly stressed and the children are thus enabled to devote the greater part of each music lesson to the singing of tuneful songs and rounds. Mr. Gratton emphasizes that part singing, of which most children are fond, is taught in a large number of schools with excellent results in most instances.

Modern Aids

Instrumental accompaniments to the children's songs are supplied whenever possible. These add greatly to the effect of the songs and make them much more interesting and impressive. Much use is made of the gramophone, especially in the teaching of rhythmic dances and the interpretation of songs. Broadcasting to schools has been established on a systematic basis. This valuable aid to musical education is capable of great development and it should soon prove most helpful in the training of children. Many homes now have radio sets, by means of which children are given frequent opportunities of listening to the musical performances of a high standard. This has already given them a much wider acquaintance with the music of the great composers and has helped their musical perceptions in every way.

No account of the musical work done in South Australian public schools would be complete without some reference to the fine musical programs which have been presented from time to time by the "Thousand Voices" and combined high schools' choirs. In the metropolitan area and also in several country centers, thousands of boys and girls are being trained year by year under Mr. Gratton's capable and sympathetic direction to give intelligent expression to songs of a high standard. The fine work done by many teachers in connection with these annual concerts has already had a most beneficial effect on the development of music in South Australia and, undoubtedly, has done much to encourage gifted children to continue their studies after leaving school. These concerts are given in the largest hall in Adelaide and every one attracts an overflowing audience. For months prior to the series the selected scholars are trained, first in their own schools and later under the control of Mr. Gratton at definite centers.

The Combined Choirs

The repertoire of these combined school choirs which are heard in the city and in suburbs throughout the year will give some idea of the range of their education. Operatic selections are given from "Il Trovatore," "Lucia de Lammermoor," "William Tell," "Maritana," "The Bohemian Girl," "Faust," "Merrie England" and the ever popular Gilbert and Sullivan operas. There are also songs by famous composers such as Mendelssohn's "Lift Thine Eyes" and "Hear My Prayer," Beethoven's "Creation's Hymn," Sullivan's "Lost Chord," Sarjeant's "Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind" and "Watchman, What of the Night?" Schubert's "Erl King," "Hark, Hark, the Lark," "Who Is Sylvia?" "Ave Maria" and "Serenade," Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer," Liddle's "Abide With Me" and "How Lovely Are Thy Dwellings," Eaton Fanning's "Song of the Vikings," Aylward's "Song of the Bow," Elgar's "Fly, Singing Bird," and "The Snow" and Allitsen's "Song of Thanksgiving" and "The Lord Is My Light."

Children who have thoroughly learned such songs as these, says Mr. Gratton, will never forget them because, when properly taught, music of this kind cannot fail to make a deep and lasting impression on their young minds and hearts and thereby inspire them with a love for that "Concord of Sweet Sounds" without which, as Shakespeare tells us, man is fit only for "treasons, stratagems and spoils."

Began as Hobby, Ended as Afghan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wilmington, Del.

IT BEGAN as a hobby and ended as an afghan. Children in every department of the school, teachers, parents, and even members of the board of managers contributed bright-colored squares which they had knit for the school blanket. Earnest effort that it should be well made, thoughtful care that it should be beautiful and warm and cheery, formed these squares into an afghan which went with its message of loving kindness to a home where cheer was needed.

It all began with a group of fifteen girls and one teacher at Friends School in Wilmington, who had elected to spend the one period a week which is devoted to the informal development of a hobby, in learning how to knit. Each girl as she mastered the intricacies of casting on her first row was visualizing sweater suits and dresses. Each readily accepted the proposal of the teacher, however, that she should spend 10 minutes of the 50 they had together each week in knitting a square to be used for a blanket for some one in need.

As the weeks went on the work progressed, but 15 new knitters knit slowly. The blanket, if it was to serve its purpose during the winter months, must have more and still more squares. Posters therefore were enthusiastically made inviting the contribution of squares from members of other departments for the school blanket. Interest spread rapidly. Five-minute recess saw girls of the senior and junior high schools gathered in groups, each knitting a gay little square. Lunch time saw them at it again. After school they perched in window sills or on the tops of desks and busily knitted.

In the elementary school, too, the work was growing. Little girls and little boys, all eager to have a share in the school blanket, knitted carefully and earnestly that not a stitch should be dropped. A very little fellow in the third grade, intent on his self-imposed task, grasped his bright red thread firmly in his fist. As his teacher read the group a story, he scowled with the earnestness of his effort and wrapped the thread about the needle, his tongue out at one side the while.

And what pride and joy as each square was finished. Into it had gone a thoughtfulness of others, a desire to share in a contribution which was to bring comfort and happiness to someone else. Into it had gone in many cases more of work and care than the little squares could ever show. Interested mothers, too, had made and sent in squares, and teachers added their contributions to the pile. Finally there were enough, and the pieces were crocheted together with narrow strips of black between each stripe.

A beautiful afghan it was when it was completed. A proud committee took it from room to room to show it, and to thank those who had contributed to its making. Then it was wrapped in bright paper, and about it was tied a ribbon with a gay bow. With a little card to bear its greeting, the much loved blanket went to do the work for which it had been made.

An epic poem, they tell us, is communal in origin, the expression of a people. Might not this warm and cheery afghan be called a Friends School epic?

The Christian Science Monitor

A Museum Exhibit With a Purpose

In the Children's Museum in Duluth, Minn., the Aim Is to Have Every Exhibit Tie Up with a School Subject. This Picture Is of One Which Is Connected Closely With Geography and History by Showing the Native Life in the Philippines. There Is the Dwelling, a Granary, and a Man Weaving on a Native Loom.

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Nations' Leaders Meet in Belgium To Honor Albert

People Pay Last Homage to Monarch—Coronation Plans Hastened

BRUSSELS, Feb. 20 (AP)—While the thoughts of the nation are still with the beloved monarch who has passed on, arrangements must be made for the fourth King of the Belgians to mount the throne on Friday.

A simple oath—"I swear to observe the constitution and the laws of the Belgian people and to maintain the national independence and integrity of territory"—will signify that Leopold III, at the age of 32, has taken his place among the crowned heads of Europe.

On the day following the funeral of King Albert the ceremony will be held in the Chamber of Deputies, upon a throne erected to replace the Speaker's chair.

Witnessing the ceremony will be all official Belgium and members of the Royal Family including Princess Astrid, who at the same time becomes Queen of Belgium.

Foreign royalty from many lands will witness the ceremonies.

Later, in the day the new monarch will present an address from the throne, followed by presentation of an address of loyalty from Parliament at the Royal Palace in Brussels. A state dinner will be held in the evening.

On Saturday, mounted upon a horse and accompanied by staff officers, King Leopold will enter the capital from Laeken, the royal residence, attending an official service at the Cathedral.

The imposing list of foreign royalty expected to attend the funeral of King Albert on Thursday continues to grow. The Prince of Wales will represent Great Britain. King Boris and Prince Cyril of Bulgaria will be present.

Czechoslovakia will be represented by its Foreign Minister Mr. Edouard Benes. King Christian of Denmark will be represented by his nephew, Prince Axel.

King Gustav of Sweden, uncle of Princess Astrid, has instructed his son, Crown Prince Gustav Adolf, to attend the rites.

Premier Gaston Doumergue of France, with former Premier Andre Tardieu, were en route from Paris at the head of a French delegation which will attend the ceremony.

The Dutch Prince Consort, Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, will be in attendance, as will Prince Carl, Duke of Vastergotland, father of Princess Astrid.

A procession, an hour and ½ half long, moving slowly between the walls of veterans' organizations, foreign as well as Belgian, accompanied the remains of King Albert to the palace.

In the glare of torchlight and to the sound of booming guns and the ringing of bells in the markets and churches, the princes and dignitaries lined up in the procession. In the city the sidewalks were jammed on both sides of the Rue Royale. The parade halted for a few moments beside the tomb of the unknown warrior.

Then persons of all ages and social circumstance formed a silent line outside the palace, to be marshaled in by police for a last glimpse of the King. The palace will be open for the same purpose tomorrow. The King will be removed Thursday to the old cathedral of Saint Gudule for the funeral services. Burial will be in the royal crypt at Laeken.

The House and Senate met in Brussels for touching demonstrations of devotion. The meeting in the House of Deputies was marred, however, by the action of a half-dozen Communists and Flemish separatists.

Just before the Prime Minister, Count de Brocqueville, rose to deliver a speech formally notifying the members of the tragedy, the dissenters walked out of the chamber.

The Communists recently called upon workers to refuse to recognize the future King Leopold III, but other political factions failed to respond.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990ke-WBZ-303m	590ke-WEEI-508m	1230ke-WNAC-244m	1410ke-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	"The Music Box,"	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	soloist; chorus	popular program.	Madison Ensemble.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Nursery Rhymes	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	The Tattered Man	CBS dance music.	Dance music
6:00	Cowboy music	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Hollywood Highlights	records; talks	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; soloist	vocal program	Dramatic sketch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Souvenirs; music	Local dance music.	"Little Italy"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Book Review	Myrt and Marge.	Reports; news
7:15	"New York City	"Billy Bachelor"	Just Plain Bill	"As I See It"
7:30	Blazes the Trail"	After Dinner Revue	James Roosevelt	Studio recital
7:45	Becker dog story	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	N. E. Council talk.
8:00	Crime Clues: Serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Jack Little: orch.	Bay State Broad-
8:15	mystery story	chestra; soloist.	Edwin C. Hill	casting and Mu-
8:30	NBC talk series.	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	sicians' Local No.
8:45	"20th Century Ideas"	his orchestra	Fray-Braggiotti	9 Concert Orch.
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Master of Mystery
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	Ruth Etting; orch.	sketch
9:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	George Jessel: so-	Peabody House Op-
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	loists; orchestra	eretta Company
10:00	Billy Losses and his	Cruise of the Seth	Casa Loma Or-	Reports; news
10:15	orchestra	Parker; sketch	chestra; soloists.	Local dance music.
10:30	Buccaneers Quartet.	Madam Sylvia	Camera Man talk.	Harlem Serenade;
10:45	News flashes	NBC soloists; orch.	Reports; news	Negroes' program
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Meyer Davis Le	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	Local dance music	Morey Pearl and	Paradis Band.	News Service
11:30	Richard Himber and	his orchestra	Ozzie Nelson and	Local dance music.
11:45	his orchestra	NBC dance music.	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Chairman J. Weston Flett of Belmont.
2:30 WBZ, "Planning for Leisure Hours," Elisabeth W. Pigeon, School Committee.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Literature—"Siegfried."
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Words and Music"; readings; vocal soloists
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WAAB, "Art Education," Grace Reed, for Boston School Committee.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics"; concert orchestra.
4:45 WEEI, "Folk-Music of the South"; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to introduce John Powell, composer; symphony orchestra
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory of Music recital.

Dinner and After

8:00 WAAB, Bay State Broadcasting and Musicians' Local No. 9 Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
8:45 WBZ, "Red Davis Plays Hockey," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch with Lewis E. Lawes.
9:15 WAAB, Arthur Wilson Singers, mixed quartet.
9:15 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue: players; soloist; quartet; Grofe's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Ted Fiorito's Orchestra; Dick Powell, baritone soloist.
10:45 WAAB, Andre Kostelanetz presents: soloist; mixed chorus; orchestra.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DOUBLE DOOR" (Plymouth). Mary Morris as the sinister influence in an old Fifth Avenue family—the only member who knows the combination of the safe door opening on a secret chamber. 8:30.

"THE YELLOW JACKET" (Tremont). Mr. and Mrs. Osborn in a revival of this Chinese comedy. 8:30.

Movies

STATE—"The Cat and the Fiddle," with Ramon Novarro and Jeanette MacDonald—and "Dancing Lady," with Clark Gable, Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone on the stage. 12:45, 3, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45.

FINE ARTS—"Thunder Over Mexico." Film presentation of mountains, cloud and action rather. Quad sounds to some of Eisenstein's "Que Viva Mexico!" 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

FENWAY AND PARKMOUNT — "The Age of Consent," with Richard Cromwell and Dorothy Wilson. Also "Sing and Like It," with Edmund Lowe and Constance Cummings. 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Parkmount at 2, 12:30, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Connie's Inn Revue," All-Negro entertainment featuring fast dancing and music. Also "Women of Glamour," Revue at 11:30 a. m., 3:11, 6:32, 9:21.

ORPHEUM—"Sons of the Desert," Oliver Hardy, Stan Laurel and Charlie Chase ended the most of the humorous possibilities of fraternal organizations. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 6:40, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN—"The First Little Show," with the songs "Can't We Be Friends," and "Moanin' Low." Cast headed by Donald Brian, Lila Grey Ghatir and Hugh O'Connell. Revue at 1, 3:50, 7, 9:50.

UPTOWN—"If I Were Free," with Irene Dunne and Clive Brook. 3:15, 4:30, 7:35, 10:15.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL—Faculty concert; Anita Shure, violinist; Leonard Shure, pianist; Rulon Robison, tenor. Sonatas by Brahms and Beethoven, songs by Brahms and Schumann; Open to the public, free. Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, 8:15.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Detroit, 8:30.

Other Events

RUSSIAN DRAMA LECTURE—This week Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana discusses plays on problems of industrialisation, agriculture, Socialist construction, etc., incident to the Five-Year Plan. Harvard Hall, Room 6, 8.

TOMORROW

Music

MORNING MUSICALE—Lotte Lehmann. Hotel Statler, 10:15 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Middlebury College Glee Club. Hotel Statler, 12:15.

FREE ART APPRECIATION COURSE — First meeting in Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, 10 Somerset Street. Free admission tickets obtainable at public libraries or at Room 217, State House. At this meeting motion pictures, "Silversmithing" and "Weaving" will be shown, 3.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Oriental Art III," Mrs. Tomita, 11 a. m.

NOYES 30TH ANNUAL EXPOSITION OF PROGRESS

MISS LIBERTY FREE

Visit this great Annual Pageant of Transportation. See century-old vehicles—Indian dug-out—Stage Coach—One-horse Shay—Irish Jaunting Car—Chinese Jinrikisha—3, 6 and 10-seated Bicycles—New streamline Train Models—and Tableau scenes. See the great Photographic Salon, hundreds of views. Come and bring the family—have a good time!

NOYES BUICK BUILDING
857 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
BOSTON
FEB. 22 to MAR. 3 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

It's Robin Nesting Time In Tree at Housatonic

WEST HOUSATONIC, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—Spring seemed near to Mr. R. A. Chapman yesterday when two pet robins, "Min" and "Bill," returned to their last year's home in an apple tree on his farm.

The pair first lodged there three years ago, and have since made it their regular quarters each season.

Chain Store Sales Up

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Sales of 21 chain store organizations for January, Lehman Brothers reports, totaled $214,141,986, compared with $187,387,774 for January, 1932, an increase of 14.3 per cent.

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES

How about some pictures of that Washington's Birthday Party?

Of course we have the Folder

AND "Eastman's remarkable new film"—Kodak "SS" Pan, in your size. *Service*, at this store, has real meaning.

You can make snapshots at night—cheaply...easily...with one of our *f*.6.3 Kodaks and a couple of 35¢ Mazda Photoflood lamps. Or you can get wonderful results with any camera and a 15¢ Mazda Photoflash bulb!

Get the Folder...no charge...at this store where you get the careful finishing

EASTMAN KODAK STORES INC.
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BOSTON

KEEP SMARTLY YOUNG
PERMANENTS
HAIR STYLING
HAIR COLORING
by masters of these arts
Distinctive beauty service that keeps you smartly young.
Consultations without obligation.
Gladys McCune
BEAUTÉ SALON, INC.
517 Madison Ave., New York

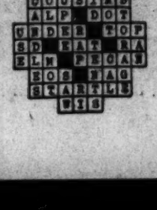
Hand Made Sterling Silver
DOG PINS 3.00

Complete line will be shown at Eastern Dog Club Show, Mechanics Building, Feb. 21-22, Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Co. Booth.

Mail Orders Filled
Specify breed desired.

HERMAN D. PAGE
373 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Room 402 Tel. HAN. 8385

Solution of Junior Cross-Word



Ski Army Ready For Troop Move To Sports Field

Wrightsville in Vermont to Be Gathering Place of Forest Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Feb. 20—One of the greatest "troop movements" since the World War is scheduled to start on Washington's Birthday. Armed with skis, skates and hockey sticks, 6000 members of the Veterans Conservation Corps and 1500 CCC boys will descend upon Wrightsville, four miles from Montpelier. The objective is a gigantic winter sports program.

The zero hour is 8 a. m. As the hour arrives, rumbling trucks, laden with veterans and civilians, will start from the various camps. At 10 the program arranged by the army and the city of Montpelier will begin.

The thrill-packed events will be staged at Wrightsville, where the great flood control dam being built by the VCC provides a natural amphitheater. The program consists of an open ski jumping contest, in which star skiers from Vermont colleges will compete; a fancy skating contest; ski events for officers; a cross-country ski race; army hockey matches; tugs-of-war; a sledge hammer contest; boxing and other events.

Invitation to Citizens

Special invitation has been given to citizens to witness and take part in the fun. As inducement railroads are offering reduced rates from New England centers and New York.

The army will be the host at the Wrightsville camps. There the cooks will have a busy day. Not only have they agreed to feed the 7500 men who are under army supervision, but they have arranged to feed hungry civilians in regular army fashion for a nominal charge to cover supply costs. Aside from this, every event on the day's program will be free.

By direction of Col. C. A. Trott, plans for this unusual winter sports program have been carried out as carefully as would be a major offensive in war. May. R. Townsend Heard is assigned as officer in charge. Mr. William Bartlett, State Senator, is chairman of the civilian committee. Forty-five officers constitute a "board of strategy" covering every phase of troop and civilian transportation, sports and entertainment.

First Contacts With Snow

Work has been practically stopped at the army camps a number of days this winter, because of the cold. Wrightsville this year has been about the coldest spot in Vermont.

Many of the men, coming from the South, are experiencing their first long contacts with snow. Many hours of amusement have been furnished camp personnel by efforts to master skis and snowshoes.

Near-by sport centers will be available to citizens attending the Wrightsville affair. At Stowe, the Stowe Ski Club offers its ski jump and many miles of ski trails on or near Mt. Mansfield. In Groton Forest easier trails are available.

Pendulum Swings With Earth

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 (AP)—An 85-foot Foutalt pendulum, believed to be one of the largest in the world, has been hung in the Franklin Institute to tell how the earth is rotating. Made of vanadium steel, the pendulum itself is very light, but the bob at the end of it is said to weigh 1800 pounds. The manner in which the pendulum swings indicates the earth's rotation.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder with a cold wave tonight; temperature tonight will be near zero; Wednesday fair; not quite so cold Wednesday night; strong northwesterly winds, diminishing gradually during tonight.

Maine: Snow and much colder tonight; Wednesday fair and much colder.

New Hampshire: Fair in south and probably snow in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair and much colder, with cold wave tonight; colder in southeast portion Wednesday.

Vermont: Fair in south and probably snow in north portion tonight; Wednesday fair and much colder; slowly rising temperature Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Fair and colder; much colder with cold wave in east portion tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature in extreme west portion.

Rhode Island: Fair and much colder, with cold wave tonight; Wednesday fair.

Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Wednesday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northwest winds tonight, diminishing Wednesday, and weather mostly overcast tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	41	New Orleans	34	52
Bermuda	62	62	New York	10	43
Chicago	4	18	Norfolk, Va.	22	48
Denver	32	50	Philadelphia	16	38
Helena, Mont.	32	46	St. Louis	14	22
Jacksonville	30	68	St. Paul	22	22
Kansas City	26	28	San Francisco	54	62
Los Angeles	54	60	Washington	12	36
Miami, Fla.	58	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 20.
B—Maximum Feb. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 4:20 p. m., Wednesday 4:41 a. m. Height of tides 8.1 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:53 p. m.

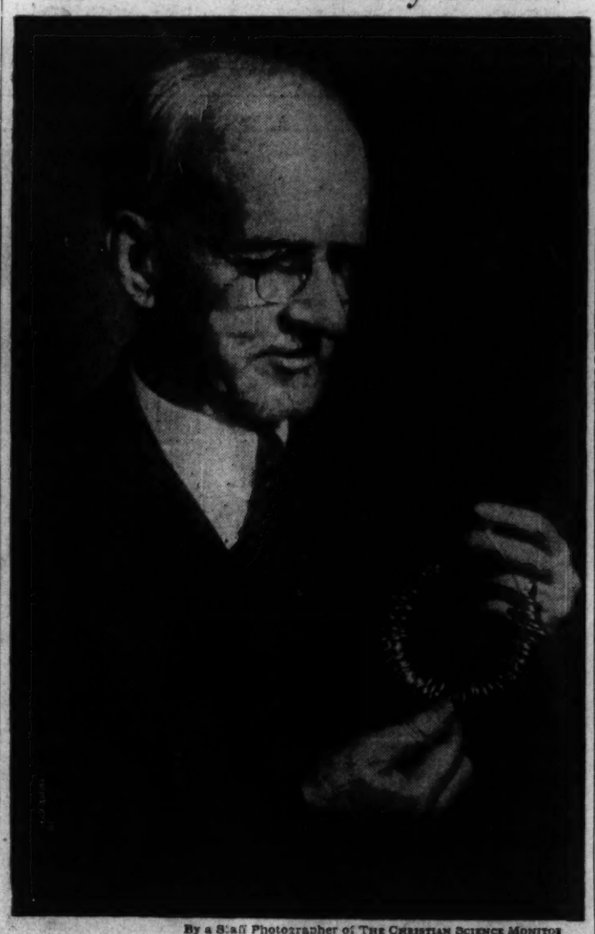
REAL GRUB

● Enjoy Prudence Corned Beef Hash with the knowledge that this hearty, delicious dish is real, honest-to-goodness home quality food. It is made of the finest ingredients in a New England kitchen, by an old New England recipe. Try it and you will appreciate how *different* it is. You can get Prudence in 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Mass.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF

His 'Medals' Recall Many Combats



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harry S. Welch

That's His Full Name, But Everybody Calls Him "Harry" and He Sells Quilts and Pads and Collects Trolley Tokens.

Tinkling Trolley Tokens Testify To Tireless Travel Tracking Trade

By his tokens, you shall know him.

"Harry S. Welch is the name, traveling sales representative of the New Haven Quilt & Pad Company. Everybody calls me Harry."

He is famous for the string of trolley tokens he has collected in his commercial peregrinations.

Harry is working Boston this week, two weeks out of New Haven on his sixth 18-months tour of all the chief cities of the United States.

"Hey, aren't you the token man?" a policeman inquired in Tremont Street the day he breezed into town. Harry reached into the woolly depths of his camelskin coat, fished out the answer and jingled it in the policeman's grinning face.

He is a chipper young fellow with laughing blue eyes and a roguish stubble of chin whiskers that wags with incessant chuckles. He has covered a lot of ground in his 71 years. He carries the evidence on a wire loop—215 rides on 215 urban trolley systems. Once he exhibited his collection in Hartford and 30,000 people looked them over.

First on the string is Seattle's slug with its broken "S." Next to that is a Jacksonville, Fla., token 7000 miles away.

"I've got 'S' for Savannah and 'S' for San Diego," he points out. "That covers a lot of country, east and west. I've got 'D' for Duluth and 'G' for Galveston, from Lake Superior to the Gulf; 'B' for Bellingham in the State of Washington and 'B' for Boston." Boston doesn't use them any more, but Harry saved one a long time ago. He's got one with two letters, "CB," Council Bluffs, Iowa.

"Of course, you could write and get these," observed Harry with a wary eye to fakes, "but I wouldn't take one unless I rode on the line.

"Look at that! Can you make that out? 'H' for Honolulu." The quilt salesman chuckled. When he was out in San Francisco, he suddenly decided to try the trade in Hawaii.

If it hadn't been for a spry little token collector, merchants in Honolulu might never have heard of the New Haven Quilt and Pad Company.

Music

Monday Symphony Concert

Last night in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the fourth concert in the Monday evening series. The program opened with the Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 by Bach, proceeded to the "Unfinished" Symphony by Schubert, and concluded with the Strauss "Symphonia Domestica."

It would be difficult to find words of commendation for the performance of the orchestra last night which would add luster to those already written. The Brandenburg Concerto came to another brilliant interpretation, more sonorous even than that of last week. And of course the Straussians found joy in the "Domestica," although to one listener at least the greatest pleasure came through making up an entirely new program for the music as it unfolded—a proceeding which was found to have its advantages, since the performance was noteworthy.

Not for some time had the Schubert "Unfinished" been heard at these concerts. That the symphony is time-worn goes without saying, but it wins the attention through its melodiousness and utter lack of pretense, and last night won warm applause from the audience.

G. M. S.

Maine Gets Phips Portrait

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 10—A copy of the Thomas Child portrait of Sir William Phips, first Royal Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, which included Maine, has been presented to the State of Maine by former Governor William Tudor Gardiner, and has been hung in the south stairway just off the lobby in the State House.

Evans Products Co. Net

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Evans Products Company reports 1933 net income of $297,136, equal to $1.21 a share, compared with net loss of $250,943 in 1932.

Court Breaks Custom; Opens Without Prayer

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 20 (AP)—For what is believed to be the first time since its origin in early colonial days, the High Court of Hampshire County opened yesterday without prayer, when the Rev. Hobart F. Goewey was unable to appear.

Opening of the February sitting of Superior Court was delayed for some time, but finally took place without the time-honored prayer ceremony, that began in the days of the Puritans.

McCormack to Sing in Africa

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—John McCormack, who has sung in the other four continents, will pay his first visit to Africa next month. The Irish tenor will leave here March 16, it was announced Feb. 18, for a series of 25 concerts in Cape Town.

He plans to return to Moore Abbey, Ireland, for the celebration of his fiftieth birthday, June 14, with his wife and children, his father, mother, brother and sisters.

He will return here in the fall.

Boston Snapshots

Erudite Boston—The veneer of gayety apparent to the casual observer of downtown Boston cannot hide the underlying intellectuality of the city. Even in night clubs, academic inclinations can be found. A visitor to the Hotel Touraine's Club last week was surprised to see the check room girl engrossed in the study of a dictionary. "Evidently night life isn't what it is cracked up to be, if you have to spend your time doing cross word puzzles," she remarked. "Oh, I'm not doing puzzles," replied the girl, an attractive platinum blonde, "I just keep the dictionary handy and look up some of the long words I hear people using as they come in!"

Pink Grapefruit—Into the Monitor News Room this morning came a crate, bearing greetings from Florida upon it. Wasting no time, editors and reporters gathered around for the opening ceremony and departed to their desks carrying with them such assorted fruits as a Siamese Pummelo, a Ponderosa Lemon, rough-skinned King oranges, Tangelos, Tangerines and Pink Grapefruit. There were no pink lemons though, to strengthen our belief in the pink lemonade of circus tents.

The crate was sent to the Monitor by the president of Flamingo Groves, Inc. of Hollywood, Florida. The contents demonstrated the success of various crossing experiments. The Tangelos, for instance, are a cross between grapefruit and tangerine. In them a certain sweetness is added to the grapefruit—the squirting properties, however, remain.

Bread on the Waters—Many people nowadays are taking supplies of bread to throw to the ducks gathered in the various pieces of open water kept clear for them in Boston and its suburbs. As we passed Norumbega Park on Sunday, we saw someone who had convinced the hundreds of ducks there that "if the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will have to go to the mountain." This particular bearer of crumbs evidently found it cold outside the car and decided to stay in it, instead of stepping down to the river's edge. A few crumbs thrown out of the window were a signal for a mass migration of birds. With much quacking and flapping of wings the whole army moved up to the edge of the road and surrounded their latest lunch wagon.

Washington-Lincoln Celebration—To add brightness to the sun, or glory to the name of Washington, is alike impossibile," as Owen Gallagher quoted these words of Abraham Lincoln, in the course of his address in Faneuil Hall Sunday afternoon, the mellow sunshine, flooding obliquely through the windows, was suddenly brightened by the flash of a press photographer's lamp. These lamps continued to flash periodically throughout the Washington - Lincoln commemorative exercises at which Mr. Gallagher substituted for the Mayor as principal speaker.

The rest of the program was made up of readings by high school students of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and other appropriate passages, and of music supplied by the Boston Public Schools Symphony Orchestra and the chorus of children from Dearborn Public School, conducted by John A. O'Shea. "Pop! Goes the Weasel," and Victor Herbert's "March of the Toys" were especially pleasing to the audience. Two historic tableaus were also included. We wondered if the children present were imagining the pristine beauty of the faded silks and satins of the original costumes.

Veterans of the Civil War and various patriotic organizations assisted in the final "Assembly of Flags."

Nightcaps—In the days of Cardinal Wolsey, gay nightcaps were worn by many English gentlemen. These silken headpieces were adorned with embroidered flowers, birds and what not. Some of them were so elegant that their owners delighted in wearing them, at rakish angles, during the day as well. There are several of these flowery relics of a colorful age on exhibition in the Art Museum now. They are part of a collection of English embroideries which was placed on view last week. Other exhibits include jewel boxes, covered with elaborate embroidery, and simple samplers of the kind made famous by chocolate advertisements.

Steel Base Highways Proposed by Senator To Finish Depression

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 20 (AP)—United States Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania has proposed to President Roosevelt that emergency appropriations for such projects as the CWA be spent to build "steel base" highways, he said here in an interview. He maintained that permanent employment of thousands of persons would result, as well as an upturn in basic industries and transportation.

"I am satisfied," he said, "that if steel were turned out in volume for highway construction the cost would be brought down to a point where its use for road-building would be entirely practicable. I am more interested in the general effect that would accrue to the country.

"Remember, it would take a ton of coal for every ton of ore, and it would require tons of limestone and coke as well as the employment of thousands in each of the industries."

He estimated a national road building plan such as he recommends could be accomplished at a cost not exceeding $50,000 a mile.

Potato Price Soars And All Maine Smiles

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine, Feb. 20 (AP)—Happy news thrilled Maine's potato empire yesterday.

A load of Green Mountain potatoes sold in the street here for $2.68 a barrel, the highest price for table stock reported anywhere in Aroostook County this season.

A year ago this week the prevailing price was 70 cents a barrel. The price generally received yesterday in Fort Fairfield, Caribou and Presque Isle was $2.50 a barrel.

YESTERDAY'S *Leisurely Tempo*
TO-DAY'S *Moderate Rates*
TO-MORROW'S *Conveniences*

HOTEL DUANE
Madison Ave. at 37th Street
NEW YORK CITY
Direction M. J. PAUCHEY

ROOM with PRIVATE BATH $3.00-3.50-4.00
2 ROOM Suites BEGIN at $6.00

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
SPECIALTIES
for Daily Use
See your S-W Dealer for these and many others

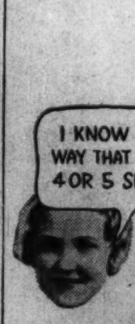
S-W OPEX POLISH
Cleans, Polishes and waxes your car in one operation.

S-W OPEX WAX
Auto wax in handy tube

S-W POLISH-OL
Furniture polish that dries dust-free.

Write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio, for free book containing 167 suggestions for beautifying your home with
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

DOES WASHING CLOTHES IRK YOU?



ARE you "fed up" on scrubbing clothes every washday—ruining your hands—*ruining the clothes?*

Change to Rinso! Its lively suds *soak* out dirt—clothes come 4 or 5 shades whiter without scrubbing, without boiling. Clothes last 2 or 3 times longer this gentle way—*you'll save lots of money.*

The makers of 40 famous washers recommend Rinso. *Millions* use it for whiter, brighter washes. It's tested and approved by Good Housekeeping Institute. *Try it!*

One big box does a lot of work

You'll be delighted to see what rich, lively, *long-lasting* suds Rinso gives—*even in hardest water.* It's safe for the finest cottons and linens.

Rinso is marvelous for dishes, too—and for *all* cleaning. So easy on the hands! Get it at your grocer's today—you'll never go back to old-fashioned soaps.

NRA

Rinso

THE BIGGEST-SELLING PACKAGE SOAP IN AMERICA

Home Building and Gardening

Fountains Of Italy

Beautiful in Design

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ALMOST all the towns and smaller cities of Italy, the public fountain, located in an open paved space or "piazza," is the social center of the neighborhood at which the people gather to exchange news and opinions, thereby making newspaper, radio and telephone quite unnecessary for those who get water.

In many places such as Viterbo, which is well named "the city of fair women and fine fountains," the word "fontana" designates a real work of art, probably the handiwork of a master sculptor such as Giovanna, Vignoia, or Perugia. Not only is the beauty of the sculptors' design as apparent and as much appreciated today as it was centuries ago, but the fine quality of the workmanship is clearly evidenced by its excellent condition after these many years of service.

The social aspects of these lovely water- and weather-worn works of man are indicated especially well in the photograph, at the left, of a fountain at Ravello, a mountain town south of Naples. On the shore of the Mediterranean, the fountain at Amalfi, pictured at upper right, is plainly the center of this delightful scene in which the ever present spaghetti and the nets of the fishermen are drying in the glorious southern sunshine.

In northern Italy, just west of Verona famed as the home of Romeo and Juliet, lies the little frequented town of Brescia, which treasures a number of exquisitely designed fountains as well as some charming examples of twelfth- to sixteenth-century architecture. These fountains are quite unusual in form and intriguing in silhouette, and all have contributed throughout the years to the welfare and happiness of both the human and the animal population.

Courtesy of William Pilkin Jr. and Seward H. Mott, Inc., Landscape Architects

Left—Ancient Fountain at Ravello, Italy. Upper Right—Fountain at Amalfi, on the Shores of the Mediterranean. Below—A Fountain in Brescia. In the Oval—A Young Water Carrier of Ravello, Returning From the Nearest Fountain.

Hobbies and Hints

English Wallflowers on Tip of Cape Cod

Provincetown, Mass.

Dear Editor:

For the past few years I have had so much pleasure growing English wallflowers that I think maybe some Monitor readers would like to know how easy they are to grow and what a fine show they make. My first packet of seed came from England, mixed English wallflower—and since then I gather the seed each year. Seed may be planted in the spring or in the fall, in either case the plants will start blooming the following April. I use the wooden cheese boxes for seed boxes, and plant the seeds in the usual way. When the seedlings have their second leaves they should be planted into larger boxes and when quite sturdy set in the ground in the place where they are to flower. These plants will start blooming the following April and continue blooming into June.

Mine are all colors from pale creamy yellow through deep yellows and bronze to velvety reds and some flowers are a clear red violet. I have them in a border with arabis and breeder tulips and they are really lovely. In Provincetown the plants stay green all winter.

Late in August when the seed ripens I will be glad to send some to anyone who would care to have it.

(Miss) M. G.

For Years to Come

Seattle, Wash.

Dear Garden Page Editor:

I, too, felt a sense of chagrin when I opened a recent Monitor and there were no "Hobbies and Hints." However, I had at least tried to do my part for I wrote a letter a couple of years ago, but before it was mailed we moved to this new home which had been unoccupied for three or four years, and its bareness did not seem to be sufficient inspiration for another attempt.

We now have a lot of about 110x250, and when one realizes that almost all the shrubbery had either perished from lack of water or been stolen, he can imagine there is ample work to be done. A friend once said that half the joy of a garden was in being able to divide with one's friends. I am sure this must have been proved to others as well as ourselves in the wonderful rock garden plants which were given us, and which thrived beyond our highest expectations. A short-cut to the bus is through a back lot, so by using an unneeded concrete walk for stepping-stones we soon had the foundation for a rock garden up this slight incline. And with the aid of our car we obtained large rocks for either side of the path. Here we have also used dwarf perennials and low growing bulbs.

There is a boulevard between us and one of Seattle's beautiful lakes, and just in front of the house, which sets back about 75 feet, are three grand large cedars. Anticipating the traffic of the future years, we have started a holly hedge in front simply to give the place a little more privacy. These hollies are so tiny as to be very amusing to some of our friends, but we have learned that they will grow about 10 or 12 inches a year. On the south line we have planted a hedge of Japanese honeysuckle. Fortunately, our neighbor on the north is also a garden lover and there are lovely shrubs and evergreens there which we may enjoy.

We plan to make a background of the edges in the rear of the lot about 10 or 12 feet deep of evergreen shrubs, trees, and flowering shrubs, in front of which we can scatter perennials, bulbs, etc.; also an oblong space in the back center for berries, vegetables, and fruits, to be inclosed by a low-growing hedge. Between this plot of ground and the background, we will plant lawn grass.

Our specialty seems to be perennials, dahlias and some peonies. Many of the perennials have been given us and others we are gradually picking up at nurseries. The fondness for dahlias was started in an odd way. I am not renowned for diplomacy but one day the manager's wife said she was saving several bulbs for me "because she knew I would take care of them." Heretofore I had thought that I did not care for them, but her collection turned out to be such pretty ones that I fear a garden just wouldn't be a garden without some of the lovelier varieties. Many times I have thought that more people would like dahlias if they picked them properly. We pick stems 18 inches long and of course place them in large bowls, but before doing so, we place the stem end in boiling water for about three minutes. Our theory is that it makes the woody stem expand and permits the veins to carry the water to the flower, thus preserving them for several days.

Peonies are also very interesting to grow. They should, however, have a specially prepared trench of very good soil—manure in the bottom, with compost and good soil on top, for they are very heavy feeders. When this trench is properly made, they should be permitted to remain unmoved for several years, and are excellent as a border for a driveway or path. Mrs. Harding's "Book of the Peony" is excellent for beginners, for she tells how to plant, as well as their most interesting history.

One day last summer when I was almost staggered by the size of our lot and the quantity of work to be done, I happened to meet a former acquaintance, and when I asked if she still lived in a certain locality, she replied, "Oh no, I outgrew that lot and now have one where I can see work ahead for years to come." This gave me a different point of view and renewed courage, and naturally I will be interested in the Garden Hints for a long, long time.

(Mrs.) E. E. M.

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HENRY A. DREER

148 Dreer Building

1306 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Dooryard Garden in the Sand

Proved a Mecca for Flower Lovers Along the Beach

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS I stood in the doorway of our log cottage on the shore of Saginaw Bay and looked out over a foreground of weeds and sand to the blue waters beyond, I had a pang of homesickness for my beautiful garden in the city. The three months spent at the beach each summer were perfect, except for one thing, and that one thing made an aching void in my heart. I had no garden. To complete my happiness I must have flowers around me.

In my mind's eye, instead of a foreground of drab weeds and sand, I instantly visualized a foreground of color: phlox, delphinium, canterbury bells and foxgloves, and the picture instantly changed from a dreary, cold, sad one to a warm, colorful, happy one. But, to paint a picture in one's mind was one story and to have it come to life in the sand was quite another story. However, I thought it could be done, and why not experiment? Mentally, my seeds had already taken root and started to grow.

I called in a friend from the village, a commercial gardener, more versed in matters of soil and subsoil than I, and told him that I wanted a doorway garden like those in front of every workman's cottage in England. The expression on my friend's face showed surprise and then pity I was an impractical dreamer. He would humor me: "It could be done, yes, but it never had been done." He had never seen England (more's the pity), nor had he ever seen a garden built on the sand; but the fact that it never had been done up here only spurred me on.

Being an ardent lover of flowers, my friend soon caught a spark of my enthusiasm, and commenced pacing off a plot the length of the cottage (50 feet) and 18 feet wide. Then we sat in the doorway of the cottage with our laps full of seed catalogues until the long shadows told us it was dinner-time. We pictured delphinium here, phlox there, sea holly, statice, shasta daisies, and that lovely blue spike, Salvia farinasia; hollyhocks against the house and plenty of sweet elyssum along the borders. We selected flowers that would bloom successively from June until September, for those were the months we spent at the beach.

Of course, to have continuous bloom, we must fill in the spaces with annuals. So we selected phlox Drummondai, pink and lavender snap dragons, lemon-yellow calendula, baby's breath, salmon colored zinnias, and that beautiful blue Chinese forget-me-not, and many others which would blend together in one huge bouquet. We planned sweet smelling nicotiana, near the doorway, and white petunias for moonlight effect. The colors we selected were all soft colors. No strong reds or orange, but mainly lavender, blue, lemon-yellow, white and salmon.

The following morning we laid the foundation for what has since become the mecca of flower lovers up and down the beach. My commercial gardener came himself with a boy to help him, and together they dug out 10 inches of sand from the plot we had paced off. The next step was to fill in clay for a solid bottom, six inches in depth. On top of this, we transplanted priceless black dirt to the depth of four inches, from a forgotten barnyard.

This was in the fall of the year, so that only a few plants could go in at that time, the seeds to be planted in the early spring.

A Protecting Fence and Paths

After the garden had been made it seemed too precious to me to be a part of the great waste of sand and weeds, so I surrounded it, like protecting arms, with a three foot rustic hurdle fence. I then realized that I must have a path leading from my doorway through the fence to the beach, and steppingstones seemed the logical thing. I recalled having seen in a refuse heap in the village a pile of concrete slabs, broken pieces from the foundations of the old sugar factory. These would make excellent steppingstones. So, several trips to the village with the car furnished me enough slabs to reach across the garden from the doorway of the cottage, through the little hurdle fence to a board walk which continued on to the water's edge.

With nothing more to be done until spring, I closed and shuttered the cottage and went back to the city to pass the winter months dreaming of the bloom I would have the following summer.

Nothing Daunted

I went back in the spring only to find that the deer had eaten the tops off from all the tender young plants. But not to be daunted, I sent for more perennial plants, sowed seeds of annuals, and waited for the warm spring rains and the sunshine to bring the desired results.

In a few weeks I again stood in my doorway, and this time looked across a foreground of bloom. My dream had come true, and, like the parable of the loaves and the fishes, I had an inexhaustible supply for all my friends. But, I begrudged the deer sharing in the feast, so took precautions that fall to surround garden, hurdle fence and all, with a high wire netting for the winter months. I had no more trouble with the deer and for five years my little garden on the sand has survived the Michigan winters, and grown more beautiful each year, stimulated each spring with bone meal, sheep manure and vert.

My doorway garden was a reality; my experiment a success.

O. M. O.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Gay Dooryard Garden in Front of a Summer Cottage on Saginaw Bay Was Built in the Sand. A Plot 50 by 18 Feet Was Prepared With a Depth of 10 Inches of Soil; Perennials and Annuals Make It Gay All Summer.

Take a Look at Your Place Now

And Include Winter Beauty in Your Garden Budget

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN OUR effort to obtain flowers in profusion throughout the season, we often overlook the desirability of having something of interest during the winter months. Then, our garden if properly planned and planted, will give us an immense amount of satisfaction. On a cold, wintry day one enjoys the vista obtained through the window into the winter garden.

Many are the possibilities of winter effects in the garden. Here is a bit of evergreen, there a mass of colored fruits. In back we have a mass of colored twigs, over to one side fine-twigged shrubs to catch and hold the snow and to offer a haven to winter birds. By the drive an evergreen ground cover or bits of evergreen plants keep the perennial border alive in winter.

We cannot always go forth in winter to enjoy the garden, however, so we must plan for its enjoyment from the windows of our home. Looking out from the living room, the dining room, the kitchen, or the sun porch, we should provide ourselves a choice bit of winter scenery.

Christmas Rose

We all like to have something in our garden others do not. One plant not frequently seen and one which will enable you to share enjoyment with your neighbors is the Christmas rose, Helleborus niger, which flowers through the winter. Its lustrous evergreen leaves are a joy at all times, but the greatest thrill comes with its bloom during the milder days of winter. Plant it in a sheltered position, protected from the wind, with a little sun, and it will more than pay you for its keep.

In the selection of shrubs for our landscape plantings we seldom stop to consider what they look like without their foliage. Hydrangeas, for instance, although attractive in foliage and bloom, are so sparsely twigged as to be relatively inconspicuous in winter. The Thunberg spirea, on the other hand, with its mass of fine twigs, is decorative the year around. Just so we find that the viburnums, privets, goldenbell, spireas, cotoneasters, barberries and others give a mass of twig effect, even though bare.

Remember all colored twigs are more brilliant the first year. Shrubs cut back to the ground every other spring will give the greatest effect in colored twigs.

Decorative fruits add a definite color interest, besides acting as a lure for birds. In some gardens where birds have been encouraged, it may even be difficult to secure any great amount of winter effect because of the birds' eating it all. Even then it is worth while.

Finest among our fruited shrubs are some of our natives. What is more satisfying than a hawthorn laden with fruit, or a high bush cranberry, Viburnum americana, with all of its branches tipped with clusters of bright red berries which remain there all winter?

No Ballyhoo About It

It is surprising how few gardeners know our native wahoo, so often found growing along streams, in low ground, or even along our fence rows. Its bright orange fruits, hanging below a dark red canopy, are just as glorious as its more commonly grown European sister. And how often do we find our wild bladdernut, Staphylea, growing even in our wild gardens?

Other shrubs giving us the same winter fruit effects are the barberries, with their red berries, the Siebold viburnum with fall and early winter sprays of small red berries, or, as a contrast, we may have the white of the snowberry or the red of the coralberry.

The privets are ideal shrubs because, in addition to excellent foliage and dainty flowers, they produce their fruit in profusion. The Regal and Ibota privet have blue-black berries, while the European privet has shiny black ones. The beautyberry with its lavender fruit and the European enonymus with its red and orange are both colorful.

One other possibility often overlooked is the use of deciduous shrubs that hold their leaves well into the winter. The fragrant honeysuckle and the European privet both belong to this class. In milder climates or during mild winters they may be practically evergreen. The abelia and hollyleaf barberry are almost evergreen if not entirely so.

For fruiting effects the native bittersweet, Celastrus scandens, or its Japanese sister, C. orbiculatus, will both prove satisfactory. The latter form is slightly more bushy and more profusely fruited, but the individual fruits are smaller.

Broadleafed Evergreens

All of these winter effects may be easily obtained, and still we have not resorted to the so-called evergreens. Evergreens add a richness and dignity to the winter garden which can be achieved in no other way. This is equally true of both the broadleafed forms as well as the conifers. The broadleafed evergreens are seldom used as much or as often as they should be. In many gardens they may be used to better advantage than the conifers.

Among the best of the broadleaf evergreens are the holly, mountain laurel, and evergreen azaleas. The inkberry, Ilex glabra, makes a fine winter effect. The boxwood in its many varieties can be grown in most gardens even in the North, if in a sheltered place.

Among the conifers it is more difficult to decide upon those we desire. Where a low effect is desired we may use the creeping or horizontal junipers. For a slightly higher effect but still low, the Pfitzer junipers and the Japanese yew are among the finest of all evergreens. Hardy, vigorous, easily grown—they increase in beauty with age.

They Thrive In Dry Rooms

Cacti Survive Heat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY who would like plants in the house during the winter months live under conditions that make it impractical to care for them. It is a well-known fact that in modern city apartments and houses, the ordinary house plants of a few generations ago do not thrive. At intervals during the winter, the florist may deliver a plant that looks healthy and beautiful and within a few days it will begin to droop and eventually die.

There is, however, one hardy little species of plant that thrives even in these conditions and gives odd and curious blossoms that well repay the slight care needed—some of the flowering varieties of the cactus. They require a little water now and then but no other care.

There are many kinds, but those mentioned in this article have proved the most satisfactory. The lobster cactus does not flower as freely as some of the other varieties, but its flower is odd and interesting, and it gets its name from its shape and color. The crab cactus blooms more freely and is equally attractive.

One that is attractive even when not in blossom is the sword cactus. It has a beautiful bell-shaped flower and its three-sided leaves make it a pleasing variety when not flowering. The blossom is flame-colored.

All these mentioned are rather small and can be easily grown in flowerpots.

There are three other members of this family that need large containers. The Turk's head, which resembles the upper half of a watermelon. Instead of growing taller it expands in the middle so it needs a large jardiniere to be allowed to expand properly. Its flowers are either white or pink.

Another one of the larger cactus plants, and the one with the biggest variety of color in the blossoms, is the prickly pear. It has large, flat, oval leaves, very thorny. Its flowers are pink, white or yellow, take your choice.

The night-blooming cereus has the most beautiful flower of all, the largest and the sweetest as well. This beautiful flower, like a huge lily, begins to unfold at sunset. It is a beautiful sight to watch. Slowly the petals begin to uncurl, until they are folded together in a straight point. Then the miracle happens. So rapidly do they begin and unclose that the eye can hardly follow until the bud is open about an inch. After that the progress is slower, no perceptible difference in five minutes perhaps—but much in 15. Slowly and steadily the beautiful flower expands until around 9 o'clock it is in its full beauty. It remains about the same until around 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, when it quietly and slowly closes again, and with the coming of the sun hangs faded and withered from the leaf. Although this plant only flowers once a year, and bears no more than two or three groups of blossoms, it is well worth the space it occupies the rest of the year.

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Why not begin NOW to watch the advertisements for information on painting?

The Home Forum

The New Pioneers

ALL is hurry and confusion: the noise of carpenters making crates, the shouting of furniture movers. A home is being broken up. Another family joining the vast procession of Americans leaving the ingratiating, carefree life of the Old World, returning to America, without homes, without work. The new pioneers. Victims of the long arm of "the depression." From America, it has reached out to the far corners of the world and dragged a thousand reluctant citizens back to the land that gave them birth.

In this case, it is a spacious apartment with a glorious view of sea and mountains, two devoted servants, a host of beloved friends, that are being forsaken. Abandoned are a thousand well-formed plans for the children's education, for summer holidays in remote places, for the winter's entertaining. Cause enough, one might contend, for heartache and bitterness. Yet, strangely, she whose home is being ruthlessly destroyed is filled with an inner gladness.

In this state of mind, the children's questions are apt to be irrelevantly answered and they run off, feeling neglected and helpless with a mother whose mind has flown over the sea. If one could only share this blissful state, but father has great responsibilities just now and the children could not understand. For their mother has gone quite madly and completely retrograde.

Oh, those years abroad have been filled with joyful adventures. Who can measure what they have meant in breadth of vision and cultural growth? We have learned the languages of the three European countries in which we have lived; we have come really to know and love the people. In half the capitals of the Continent of Europe we feel at home. We know the Balkan situation, and the problems of the minorities. Glib are we in the discussion of the merits of Oriental rugs, of Czechoslovak etchings, of native handicrafts and Byzantine churches.

Acknowledging all that one owes to this life abroad, does it not seem ungrateful that one is not filled with bitterness at leaving it without the prospect of any immediate social or economic position? What is this that makes one joyfully distraught, when it is time for farewell calls and tearful partings? It is a vision of home life in America—land of autumn colors, of balsam fir, of snowy winters and trailing springtime arbutus.

Gladly now shall I leave my view of Olympus for a little New England village, with friendly neighbors over the fence and church bells to ring on Sunday mornings. For village libraries and apple orchards; for a hill to coast upon in winter and picnic on in summer. Has Europe any compensation for the thrill that the Fourth of July holds for two small boys? Or for the beauty of the Thanksgiving Day tradition? The thought of Boy Scouts on parade, of little children singing Christmas hymns! A loving smile at the thought of roasting corn, or toasting marshmallows around a fire. Oh, all the joys of European travel, what have you to compare with these?

Plainly, then, I am a deserter who should, instead of dreaming of America, be planning more ambitiously for three children who can speak four languages with equal fluency, refusing, for their sake to accept so tranquilly a vastly different mode of living! But shall this latest adventure not be, in the last analysis, the greatest and the best adventure of them all? Rejoicing in this hope, I say farewell to serving maids, to diplomatic friends in Greece, to all the ease and picturesqueness of my life abroad. The blood of pioneers stirs in my veins. Having tried to "go native" as far as I could, wherever I've lived, I want to go native American now, forever and ever.

D. S. R.

Courtesy The Maynard Workshop, Waban, Mass., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A Row of Donkeys With Irresistible Expressions Who Stand by the River Bank"

Chartres Cathedral

"Notre Dame de Chartres! . . ." To see it as I saw it for the first time in the stormy sunset of a summer evening, when the harvest was being gathered in, two spires like twin points of perfect aspiration rising into heaven, though no glimpse of the body of the church was visible; then little by little to see the great structure heave itself out of the plain and take growing form before being swallowed up by the night—this is perhaps the greatest of many unforgettable memories that I associate with the name of Chartres. . . .

This great cathedral forms a fitting epilogue to a book on Romanesque France. It stands at the exact point of juncture where two noble streams meet and mingle their waters. Here, both Romanesque and Gothic can be seen at their best: Romanesque in the moment of supreme accomplishment, Gothic in the moment of perfect aspiration. The cathedral is a volume on which the whole history of the transition is written. There is really nothing more that can be said or can be learnt beyond the record in stone preserved between the twelfth-century west door and the north and west portals added in the thirteenth century. Know Chartres thoroughly and you have in you the root of all that is best in the Romanesque and Gothic periods. . . .

Immense popular enthusiasm went to the building of Chartres. The cathedral is in a very real sense a national monument raised by the labour and devotion of all classes of society. Kings, princes and nobles gave of their best, but so too did all manner of humble folk—merchants, workmen and artisans of the day. The famous glass windows testify to this day to the benefactions of the Guilds. Carpenters, weavers, shoemakers, bakers, butchers, drapers, money changers, blacksmiths, take an equal place as pious donors alongside St. Louis and his mother, the princes of the royal family, and the great territorial noblemen. . . .

The art of stained glass was carried to a point of perfection at Chartres never subsequently surpassed. . . . How am I to find words to describe the dazzling colour of these windows—the blues, the yellows, the reds, that blaze like jewels on fire, especially the blues that seem captured straight out of heaven? Stained glass had nothing to learn from Gothic art. It is a perfect product of the Romanesque period, and had touched by the middle of the twelfth century a level never subsequently exceeded.

The three west windows at Chartres would make the fame of any church. But they are only the opening page of a great series. Stained glass windows, slightly later in date and hardly less splendid, fill the whole building. It is a marvellous ensemble of thirteenth-century glass. Europe has nothing to touch it. The vast popular enthusiasm that centered round the cathedral led men and women of all classes and degrees and professions to vie one with another not only in its construction but in its adornment.

—VIOLET R. MARKHAM, C. H., in "Romanesque France." (London: John Murray; New York: Dutton.)

Here Dryden Wrote

It was almost four hundred years ago that a Sir John Dryden came into the possession of the property (Canons Ashby, Byfield, Northamptonshire) . . . The estate contains about eighteen hundred acres, and besides the mansion, which is a hundred feet square, there is an ancient church which once was part of a monastery, and a tiny village of some dozen houses. All this is far from the railroad, in the heart of a fair green country. When Elizabeth was Queen the house was here. At first view it seems to lack in picturesqueness, in spite of the great tower that lifts at one corner, but when seen from the gardens, and up the terraced walk, and between the widespread branches of the marvelous cedar trees, then is it all one's fancy demands of an Elizabethan mansion. . . .

Everywhere the walls are paneled, and some ceilings are carved and others timbered. There are wonderful sculptured fireplaces and furniture that yet retains the splendor of the days of Queen Anne when it was new. There are bed chambers where tapestry covers the walls, and there is a bed with gorgeous coverings where there have been dreams for centuries. On the dressing tables are solid china bells that fair women used for rouging just before they rustled in their stiff brocades down the stately stairs to dance a minuet in the hall below with wigged young men in blue silk small-clothes with lace at their wrists. . . .

And here lived John Dryden, whose poetry gained him a grave in Westminster Abbey. He wandered through these rooms, thought here, wrote here: ate in this same dining room, tapped on these diamond-shaped windows when the rain dripped drearily on days when he would rather follow the hounds: here he yawned, slept and woke again, and lived in just the same human way he would had he not been a genius at all.

Upon the roof of the tower is preserved a curious family record. This roof is covered with lead, and when it was softened by the sun, the little children of the generations would climb the spiral stairs and, guided by their elders, there would be taken an impress of tiny feet, and the name and date carved beneath it. Odd enough are the shapes of the wee shoes as we go back through the centuries, and odd enough is the feeling it gives one to see these footsteps of the little ones who paused a moment here and looked out upon the summer that was on the world below. . . .

From the terrace you look out upon a lovely stretch of country to which the gardens fall away. To the right deer are grazing in a splendid park, and to the left through the tall trees a church tower adds just the right element of picturesqueness. Straight before you, down mossy steps, between the huge trunks of four great cedars, a path runs to the ancient sundial and to the flowers and fruits of such a garden as only an Englishman can make.—From "As It Is in England," by ALBERT B. OSBORNE (New York: McBride.)

Last Snow

The early robin sings for spring and rain
beyond the forest-frosted window-pane.
The chickadee, dark-ruffled in the cold,
cries to the orchard that the winter's old.
The brook, that shouted yesterday in sun,
today is choked by white and cannot run
swiftly, but murmurs softly under ice
that this is sugar-snow, and will suffice
to send the wild sap up in maple trees,
and melted, will tumble soon from the mountain's knees!

FRANCES FROST.

Cairo, February —, 19—

Dear J——:

We are back in Cairo—but I must tell you of our experience up the river. Resisting many temptations to remain on the Nile boat and go on to the Second Cataract, we decided to stop at the First—at Assuan—and have a quiet week to think over some of the wonders we have seen. From our hotel at the upper end of the Island of Elephantine, we can look across the river to Assuan, with its one short straight street along the river bank, and see the busy little boats running back and forth from the island. At the boat landing there seems always a group of Arabs with nothing to do but play over and over and over a few monotonous notes on their stringed instruments. The sunshine is hot and delicious, but it is cool in the shade, and, after sunset, almost like our October—exhilarating!

Soon after arriving, I discovered among other "modern improvements" a photographic darkroom—a penthouse on the flat roof of the hotel—and there, early one morning, while the others went shopping, I developed a few of the many plates I have exposed since we left home. I shall see if I can have a few prints made from my negatives, and I shall send you one at least—a row of donkeys with irresistible expressions who stand by the river bank in the town waiting patiently for "fares"—but quite content (as you will see) when there are none. The donkey boys name them according to your taste (or their guess), "Minne-ha-ha," "Chicago," "Buffalo," etc.

One morning we went into a narrow alleylike place, running up from the river—a mosque on one side and shops on the other. We were considering Egyptian silks when the shopkeeper suddenly dropped his bargaining and rushed out of doors. The little street was full of people, all looking up, and we followed. Low in the sky, flying so low that we distinctly heard the whir of wings, were hundreds and thousands of migrating heron, following the river north, wing to wing, like a thick dark cloud passing swiftly. It was awesome and we heard an Arab murmur, "Mecca." We know *he* thought they were on pilgrimage—but we saw what Isaiah had in mind when he said, "As birds flying, so will the Lord of hosts defend Jerusalem." The flight continued all day, and later, on the boat coming back to Cairo, we were overtaken by belated detachments of the migrating host.

You remember that beautiful reference Bible my family gave me just before I sailed? It has been a wonderful Egyptian guidebook, and we have pored over it. The course of our boat is often close to the banks which are above the level of our deck. I shall never forget the living Biblical pictures that passed before our eyes, silhouetted sometimes against a sunset sky. I wish I could tell what deep impressions come with every sunset—and the long afterglow. At that time of day there seems to be a strange void in this land—it is the hour when we naturally turn homeward—a gathering-in time, with welcoming lights and the evening meal and rest. There it is homecoming time for the animals, too—but not so here, for in Egypt labor seems to go on endlessly for both man and beast.

At Assuan we spent hours on the balcony at night, studying my planisphere and the "starry heavens." The big Dipper stood on his head, the North Star was low in the sky, but at least there were many new friends to be found.

This is far and away too long a letter for any busy friend to read. I have many other tales to pour into your sympathetic ear at the right time—but not now. Write me your news! At present I am thinking in no particular year, but I may be found almost anywhere between 1300 and 3000 B. C.!

Yours,

F. M.

P. S.—I did get a little print of the donkeys done after all and mailed it—I know you will love them.

Die geistige Idee

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE trostlos das Leben oft denen erscheint, die das Zeugnis der materiellen Sinne vorbehaltlos annehmen! Hoffnung scheint ihnen immer trügerisch und Freude nie dauernd zu sein. Oft wünschen sie sich ernstlich etwas Materielles und freuen sich im voraus darauf; wenn sie es aber haben, finden sie, daß es sie nicht befriedigt. Haben sie die wahre Idee vom Leben? Gibt es keine bessere Denkweise? Gibt es kein zuverlässigeres Zeugnis als das der materiellen Sinne?

Das erste Kapitel der Bibel enthält den Bericht von dem zum Bild und Gleichnis Gottes geschaffenen Menschen. Diesem Bericht folgt ein zweiter, wonach der Mensch aus Erde gemacht ist. Das materielle Sinnenzeugnis beruht auf der Annahme, daß der Mensch materiell sei. Christus Jesus, der große Wegweiser, lehrte die Allheit, die Allgegenwart Gottes. Er lehrte, daß Gott der Geist ist, und daß man Ihn „im Geist und in der Wahrheit anbeten" muß. Der Meister nahm das materielle Sinnenzeugnis nicht als zuverlässig an. Er hieß den Mann am Teiche Bethesda, der 38 Jahre lang krank gewesen war, sein Bett nehmen und gehen, und der Mann stand auf und war kräftig und gesund. Einen andern hieß er seine verdorrte Hand ausstrecken, und sie war geheilt. In der Wüste mit nur ein paar Broten und Fischen, um 5000 hungrige Menschen zu speisen, dankte er, brach das Brot und die Fische und gab sie den Jüngern, daß sie sie verteilten, und es war für alle mehr als genug vorhanden. Er sagte zu dem von seinen Angehörigen als tot betrauerten Mädchen: „Kind, stehe auf!" und sie stand auf.

Durch Ergründen der Christlichen Wissenschaft beginnen Tausende die geistige Idee Mensch zu erkennen. Sie lernen den materiellen Augenschein von Sünde, Krankheit und Mangel zurückweisen, indem sie sich an die Tatsache halten, daß die wirkliche Schöpfung gut ist, wie wir im ersten Kapitel der Bibel lesen, und daß der wirkliche Mensch geistig und vollkommen, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes, des Geistes, ist. Und indem sie sich an die geistige Idee halten und sie anwenden, wiederholen sie einigermaßen die großen Werke des Meisters.

Die Wahrheit, daß Gottes Schöpfung geistig und vollkommen ist, daß „der Mensch die Krone der Schöpfung ist", wie Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Nein und Ja, S. 17), und daß der geistige Mensch das wahre Selbst aller ist, weckt uns aus dem Adamtraum auf, aus dem Glauben, daß der Mensch ein schwacher und elender Sünder sei. Sie befähigt uns zu sehen, daß, da Gott, der Geist, das unendlich Gute ist, es keine wirkliche Macht außer dem Guten geben kann. Erkennen wir dies, so erwarten wir stets das Gute und beginnen wirkliche Freude zu kosten. Unser Maßtab für alles ist nicht das materielle Sinnenzeugnis, sondern die Frage: „Ist es gut?", und wir bemühen uns, an Stelle der Vorstellung von allem, was nicht gut ist, die geistige Idee zu setzen. Verstehen wir die geistige Idee, so können wir an der Allmacht des Guten festhalten, und das Festhalten am Guten im Denken bringt das Gute in unsere menschliche Erfahrung.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 166): „Diese geistige Idee, Christus, durchdrang jede kleinste Einzelheit des Lebens des persönlichen Jesus. Sie machte ihn zu einem ehrlichen Menschen, einem guten Zimmermann und einem guten Menschen, ehe sie ihn zu dem Verherrlichten machen konnte". So sehen wir, daß die in eines Menschen Bewußtsein kommende geistige Idee ihn nicht zu einem unpraktischen Büßer oder einem Glaubensschwärmer, sondern zu einem besseren Arbeiter, einem besseren Geschäftsmann, einem besseren Bürger macht. Sie macht ihn geduldiger, versöhnlicher, selbstloser, dankbarer—kurz, zu einem Christen, der seine Religion lebt.

Das Beweisen der geistigen Idee, des Christus, ist Immanuel, „Gott mit uns", eine immer gegenwärtige Hilfe in Zeiten der Not. Wir brauchen, was auch nicht in Ordnung zu sein scheinen mag, ob wir krank seien oder mit einer Versuchung zur Sünde ringen, uns nur die Wahrheit des geistigen Seins klar zu machen, wodurch wir von dem uns bedrängenden Irrtum frei werden. Die Erkenntnis der geistigen Idee vernichtet den Anspruch von Sünde oder Krankheit.

Welche Hoffnung, welche Freude den Menschen erfüllt, wenn er die Berührung der geistigen Idee fühlt! Er weiß, daß die Kraft, die eine falsche Annahme zerstörte, jeden andern scheinbar sich geltend machenden falschen Sinn zerstören wird, und daß sie schließlich alles vernichten wird, was scheinbar ein Teil von Ihm, aber Gott, dem Guten, unähnlich ist. Und voller Freude sieht er, daß die Wissenschaft Gottes und die geistige Idee, in unserem Jahrhundert Christliche Wissenschaft genannt, wie der Sauerteig, den ein Weib unter drei Scheffel Mehl mengte, das menschliche Denken durchsäuert, bis das Ganze durchsäuert ist und aller Materialismus verschwindet", wie Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 166).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

White Narcissus

These frosty panes that stand between
My window-garden and the keen
Breath of Old Winter may not let
Much sunlight filter through, and yet
Brown bulbs, quite undismayed by things
Like calendars and rumorings
Of zero weather on the way,
Are showing signs of Spring today.
Their pale green fingers seem to hold
A charm against the creeping cold.
Soon each undaunted spike will bloom
Until my strangely altered room
Takes on a brightness no gray sky
Can darken, though the snowflakes fly.
These white narcissi have some link
With understanding hearts, I think.
The ice-locked earth may still be slow
To welcome April. Even so,
What power has any season here
When the first, fragrant buds appear?
I have seen gardens.—Who can walk
Their paths and mark one flower stalk?
These lilies on my window-sill
Bloom valiantly, despite the chill;
Any Beauty's timelessness remains
The same behind my frosty panes.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

The Spiritual Idea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW dreary life often seems to be to those who unreservedly accept the testimony of the material senses! To them hope seems to be always a cheat and joy never permanent. Often they earnestly desire some material thing which they enjoy in anticipation; but when they get it they find that it fails to satisfy. Have they the true idea of life? Is there not a better way of thinking? Is there not more reliable testimony than that of the material senses?

In the first chapter of the Bible is the account of man made in the image and likeness of God, followed by a second account of man as made from dust. Material sense testimony arises from the belief that man is material. Christ Jesus, the great Way-shower, taught the allness, the ever-presence, of God. He taught that God is Spirit, and that He must be worshiped "in spirit and in truth." The Master did not accept material sense testimony as reliable. He told the man by the pool of Bethesda, who had been ill thirty-eight years, to take up his bed and walk, and the man arose strong and well; he told the man with the withered hand to stretch it forth, and the hand was restored. In a desert place where there were only a few loaves and fishes with which to feed five thousand hungry people, he gave thanks, broke the bread and fishes and gave to his disciples to distribute among them; and there was abundance for all. He said to the little girl whose death the mourners were bewailing, "Maid, arise;" and she arose.

Through the study of Christian Science thousands are beginning to discern the spiritual idea of man. They are learning how to refuse to accept the material evidence of sin, sickness, and lack, by turning to the fact that the real creation is good, as stated in the first chapter of the Bible, and that the real man is spiritual and perfect, the image and likeness of God, Spirit. And through turning to and utilizing the spiritual idea, they have in a measure repeated the great works of the Master.

The truth that God's creation is spiritual and perfect, that, as Mrs. Eddy says, "Man is the climax of creation" (No and Yes, p. 17), and that spiritual man is the true selfhood of all, awakens us from the Adam-dream, the belief that man is a weak and miserable sinner. It enables us to see that since God, Spirit, is infinite good there can be no real power but good. Discerning this, we are ever expectant of good, and begin to taste real joy. We measure everything, not by material sense testimony, but by the question, "Is it good?" and we endeavor to replace the concept of whatever is not good with the spiritual idea. Understanding the spiritual idea enables us to hold to the omnipotence of good; and holding to the good in thought brings good into our human experience.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 166): "This spiritual idea, or Christ, entered into the minutiæ of the life of the personal Jesus. It made him an honest man, a good carpenter, and a good man, before it could make him the glorified." Thus it is seen that the spiritual idea coming into an individual's consciousness does not make him an impractical ascetic, or a religious fanatic, but it makes him a better worker, a better business man, a better citizen; it makes him more patient, more forgiving, more unselfish, more grateful—in short, a Christian who is living his religion.

The spiritual idea or Christ, demonstrated, is Immanuel, "God with us," an ever present help in time of trouble. Regardless of what may seem wrong, whether we seem to be sick or struggling with a sinful temptation, we need only realize the truth of spiritual being, and thereby we shall be freed from the error that is troubling us. The realization of the spiritual idea will destroy the claim of sin or sickness.

What hope, what joy, comes to the individual when he feels the touch of the spiritual idea! He knows that the power which destroyed one false belief will destroy any other false sense which may seem to arise, and that it will eventually destroy everything which seems to be a part of him, but which is unlike God, good. And with much joy he sees that, as Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 166), "Like the leaven that a certain woman hid in three measures of meal, the Science of God and the spiritual idea, named in this century Christian Science, is leavening the lump of human thought, until the whole shall be leavened and all materialism disappear."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Under the Mulberry Tree

Anear the barn grayed by the rain of years
Stands a gray wall of stone in labored tiers,
Haunt of the swiftest things that may not fly,
The electric chipmunk and the weasel sly.
'Tis not too high to let the breezes play
Upon the spendthrift of the summer day
Who lounges idly in a languor deep,
His upward eyes, if they be not asleep,
Seeing the blue, as best it may be seen,
Through latticed boles and waving branches green.
This is my mulberry, whose broad array
Of shade avails to cool the hottest day.
Its clustered leaves in level reaches show
More vigor than the oak's, and never know
The blight of insect or the mar of frost,
And have no dread of being tempest-tossed.
My fancy makes it to the pine akin,
In strength and shelter frankly masculine.
Only today the southward bluebirds came
To play in light and shade their fluttering game,
And take tomorrow to magnolia lands
News of the shining rival mass that stands
O'er-topping the gray gable. Now it shows,
Like Christmas candles waiting for the snows,
A multitude of berries waxen-white,
As for a Druid festival bedight.

Loved is my tree, so bright, so fresh, so clean,
Both for itself and what from it is seen.
It marks an upland slope whose valley view
Rimmed by long hills at sunset misty blue,
Holds in its lap, like airplane poised for flight,
A crouching farmhouse of New England white,
Friendly with all the graciousness of one
In whom the Celtic wit and spirit run.
Beyond her northward fields lies Merryall,
A scattered hamlet in the gentle thrall
Of whispering Aspetook, that, after rain,
Brings schoolboys' shingle-boats to our demesne.
The farther mountains in a dreamy doze
To our tranquillity add deep repose.

—ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON, in "Aftermath." (New York: Published by the Author.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Price Changes Somewhat Mixed In Wall Street

Market Opening Delayed an Hour by Heavy Snow in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The stock market was literally "snowbound" today, and prices tended to freeze in a narrow groove as traders straggled in through one of the worst storms of the year.

With most suburban trains delayed by an unusually heavy overnight snowfall and a subsequent cold wave, the exchange governors postponed the opening of the market from 10 a. m. to 11 in order that many beleaguered members, living out of the metropolitan district, could reach the city.

There was only a scattering of specialists on the floor when trading did start. There was a moderate rally in the aircrafts and rails.

Grains, silver, rubber and cotton pointed lower. Sterling reacted rather sharply in terms of the dollar, but there was little change in the gold currencies. Bonds were listless.

Buying of stocks was spotty, the general rank and file holding to narrow fluctuations. Aircraft shares were higher but utilities a shade easier. Case and United Aircraft got up 2 points each. Santa Fe, Douglas and Crucible Steel showed advances of about a point.

U. S. Steel and American Telephone were steady but Consolidated Gas yielded a fraction.

Rail Issues Attract

Some interest was attracted to the rails because of the apparent success which the New York Central is having in its preparations to refund $52,500,000 of bonds which mature on May 1. A loan of $20,000,000 to aid in this refinancing has already been approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and bankers are reported to have signified their intention of underwriting the remainder. An announcement as to the refunding terms is expected tomorrow. Freight car loadings of a number of the carriers were also said to be picking up substantially.

Followers of the aviation issues heard rumors that the controversy over air mail contracts might be ironed out soon and that the leading lines would be requested to present new bids.

While hopes of the silver advocates were not too buoyant, expectations were voiced in some quarters that an announcement of some sort on additional steps to "rehabilitate" the metal might be forthcoming soon from Washington.

Brokerage opinion as to the near-future action of equities was mixed. In some commission houses it was thought that the market picture may continue to be blurred until final action is taken on the bill for federal control of security trading.

Bond Trading Light

A light attendance of traders in the bond crowd because of blizzard conditions tended to cut down turnover during the early trading today.

For an hour or more after trading was inaugurated at 11 a. m. prices varied but little. The widest moves, both up and down, amounted to about ½ point, while the general run of loans stayed even closer to the finals of yesterday.

Some low-priced bonds which were following the reactionary path at yesterday's close yielded a little more ground today. In this group were some issues of the Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Milwaukee 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s and Canadian Pacific debentures.

The list of gainers was not impressive as to size or as regards extent of individual improvement. Firmness at slightly higher levels marked some loans of American Telephone, Columbia Gas & Electric, Consolidated Gas, Missouri Pacific Railway, Nickel Plate, St. Louis-San Francisco and Southern Pacific.

Business in U. S. Governments was about as light as it has been during the last several sessions, and prices recorded no changes of importance.

European and some South American sections of the foreign division continued heavy in the absence of support. German Agricultural Bank 6s dropped a point, and fractional ground was yielded by German 5½s, French 7½s, Australia 5s and Brazil 6½s. Belgium 7s, Japan 5½s and Poland 7s were firm.

Behind the Tape

By Humphrey B. Neill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The writer of these lines was snowbound this morning, and reached the city only in time to take a glance at stocks and write these few lines.

Yesterday's late selloff did not appear to have the earmarks of an intermediate decline. Rather it looked like nothing more than a shake-out. I noticed the tape during the swiftest selling—when the recording of transactions was four minutes behind the trading on the floor of the exchange—and during this period prices gave way but little. It suggested that the reaction may be short-lived. Today's action added little information, due to a late opening at 11 o'clock and doubtless many absentees. Another day or two should tell us conclusively whether the secondary reaction has been completed.

Municipal Bond Issues

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Five blocks of municipal issues with a total par value of $837,000 are offered for sale by the Public Works Administration in the first of its operations to place in the public market bonds taken by the Government incident to financing non-federal projects. The bonds will be sold to the highest responsible bidder, the bids to be opened March 6.

Pennsylvania Road's Report

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The preliminary report of the Pennsylvania Railroad for 1933 shows net income of $19,281,170 after taxes and charges, equal to $1.46 a share on the capital stock, compared with $13,873,536 or $1.03 a share in 1932.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 20	Last Feb. 19
			—A—					
102	89	7	Abraham & S pf	40	103	102	103	102
11½	6¾		Adams Express	900	10¾	10½	10½	10¾
29¾	16	1	Adams Millis	1400	28¾	28	28¾	28¾
106¼	95½	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8½	8¾	8¾	8¾
3¼	1½	31	Air Reduction	200	103	103	103	103
23¾	20¾		Airway Elec App	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
5½	3½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2200	22½	22	22½	22½
14¾	5¾		Alleghany Corp	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
160¾	144	6	Allegh pf ww xxx	100	13	13	13	13
23¾	16½		Allied Chem	600	159	156	156	158¾
20¾	12¾		Allis Chalmers	1400	21¼	20¾	21	21
50¾	41½	2	Alpha Port Cem	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
36	34¾		Amerada	300	50	49	49	49¼
46½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	800	32½	32½	32½	33¼
12¾	7½		Am Beet Sugar	800	4½	4¼	4½	4¾
64	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
38	38	.60	Am Brake S&F	50	57½	57½	57½	57½
107¾	94¼	4	Am Can	100	36½	36½	36½	36½
33½	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	1900	106½	105	106¼	104¾
12	8½		Am Chain	400	32	31¾	32	31
51¼	46¼	25	Am Chicle	100	9	9	9	
35	25	1	Am Coal	200	52	52	52	51
62½	51¼		Am Com Alcohol	20	35	35	35	35
5	3¾		Am Encaustic T	1300	48¾	48¼	48¼	47¾
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	900	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	2500	11½	10¾	11	11
17½	9¾		Am & For Pow 2pf	300	25½	25½	25½	26
22½	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	400	15½	15¼	15¼	14½
10½	7¼		Am Hide & L	400	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¼
11	6½		Am Ice	200	9¼	8¾	8¾	9¼
1¾	¾		Am International	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
38¾	20¼		Am La France	800	10	9¾	9¾	10
9¾	3¼		Am Locomotive	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
27¾	18		Am Mach & Met	300	38	37½	38	37½
12¼	5½		Am Metal	3700	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
29½	13¾	1½	Am Power & Lt	2400	26¾	26	26½	26
26¼	12¾	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	400	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
17¾	13¾		Am P&L 5% pf	400	25½	25	25½	25
28	17¼		Am Radiator	200	21½	21½	21½	22¼
48¾	36	3	Am Rolling Mill	4900	16¼	16	16	16
7¾	3¼		Am Safety Razor	10600	27¼	26¾	27¼	27
2¾	1		Am Seating	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	
51½	41¾		Am Ship & Com	1900	7¼	6¾	6¾	6¾
107½	100		Am Smelt & Ref	6800	48¾	48¼	48¼	48¾
83¼	71¼		Am Smelt & R pf	100	107	107	107	107½
26½	19¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
61	46	2	Am Steel Foundries	200	24½	24½	24½	24½
125¼	103¾	9	Am Steel F pf	400	81	80	81	
11	4½		Am Sugar Ref	1500	56¾	56¾	56¾	56
38¼	27¾		Am Tel & Tel	1800	122¼	122	122¾	122
27¾	10¾	1	Am Type Founders	1800	12	11¼	11¾	10¾
17¾	14¾		Am Type F pf	800	26½	22	26½	21
83¾	61¾	1.25	Am Wat W & E	2600	22¾	22½	22¾	22¾
14¾	5¼		Am Woolen	400	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
9	5¾		Am Woolen pf	400	77	75¾	75¾	78
17¾	13¼		Am Writ Pap pf	100	11	11	11	11
24¾	18	.60	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
31¾	27¼	1	Anaconda Cop	3800	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
6¾	4¼		Anchor Cap	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
3¾	2¼		Archer Daniels	1800	29¼	29¼	29¼	
64½	55		Armour Ill A	8900	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
8¾	5		Armour Ill B	1900	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3¾	2¼		Armour Ill pf	2500	63¼	62	62	61¾
7¾	4¼		Arnold Constable	1000	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
7¼	5		Artloom Corp	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
2	1		Art Metal Const	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
18¼	11¼		Asso Apparel Ind	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	
73¾	54		Asso Dry Goods	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	3¾
85½	70½	3.30	Atchison T&SF	1200	71¾	70¼	70¼	70
53½	39		Atl Coast Line	400	83	83	83	83
35¼	28¼		Atl Refining	500	51½	51¼	51½	51
46	35¼	.80b	Atlas Powder	500	33½	33¼	33¼	33¾
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	500	45¾	45¾	45¾	44
13¾	7		Austin Nichols	2800	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
10¾	7½		Aviation Corp Del	3500	7½	7	7¼	6¾
			—B—					
16	14		Baldwin Loco	2800	14¾	14	14¼	14½
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	4500	33¾	33	33¾	33½
37¾	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	800	36	35½	35½	35½
6½	3		Barker Bros	200	5¾	5½	5½	
33	16½		Barker Bros pf	100	27	27	27	5
62½	59¾	3	Barnsdall A	1800	9¾	9	9	9¼
13¾	8¾		Beech-Nut Pack	200	60	59¾	59¾	
14½	12½	1½	Belding Hem	4000	14¼	13	14	12¾
23½	16½		Beneficial Ind Loan	100	13	13	13	13
49½	34¾		Bendix Aviation	2100	21¾	20¾	21¼	21
82	65¼		Bethlehem Steel	7400	48¼	47¾	48	47¾
40	27		Beth Steel pf	100	80½	80½	80½	80½
16¾	10¾		Bigelow Sanford	100	37½	37½	37½	37½
26	19¾		Blaw Knox	1200	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
54	50		Bloomingdale	140	25	24½	25	24½
68¾	55	2	Blumenthal pf	40	56	55¾	56	56¼
81	79	4	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	66¼	63	65¾	63½
27½	19¾	1.60	Bon Ami A	100	80¾	80¼	80¾	
28¾	20¾	.25e	Borden	1800	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¼
19½	18¼		Borg Warner	1400	27¼	26¾	27¼	27
3	1		Boston & Maine	100	16	16	16	16¼
18½	12	.35b	Botany Mills A pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
36¼	31½		Briggs Mfg	2600	17	16¾	17	16¾
87	82½	6	Brooklyn Man T	1500	32¾	32¼	32¼	32¼
8¾	4¾		Brooklyn M T pf	300	86½	86	86	
46	43	6	Brooklyn Queens	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½
7¾	5¾		Brooklyn Q pf	300	47½	46	47½	
36	25		Mudd Mfg	3800	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
5¾	3¾		Budd Mfg pf	210	35	34½	34½	33¾
15½	7¾		Budd Wheel	900	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
1¾	1		Bullard	1000	14½	14	14½	14¼
2½	1		Burns Bros A	400	5	3½	5	
15	4		Burns Bros A cts	300	3	3	3	2¼
19¾	15	.40	Burns Bros pf	680	15½	11	14½	11
3¼	2¼		Burroughs Add	2100	17¾	17¼	17¾	17½
12½	5½		Bush Terminal	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
3	2		Bush T Bldg cts	60	12½	12	12½	12½
2½	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¾	2½	2¾	2¾
4¾	2¼		Butte & Superior	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
32¾	21¾		Butterick	300	2	2	2	2
			Byers	200	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼
					32	31¼	31¾	31½
27¼	18¾		**—C—** Calif Packing	300	26¼	26½	26¾	26
14¾	9½		Callahan Z & L	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
29¼	24½	1	Campbell Wy&C	1300	14¾	14	14¾	14¾
17½	12¾		Canada Dry	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
9¾	5¾		Canadian Pacific	1100	26¾	26¼	26¾	25¾
86¾	65¼		Capital Admin	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
84½	68	4	Case Thresh	1000	80¼	79¾	80	79¼
32¾	23½	.50	Case Thresh pf	10	82	82	82	
44¾	33¾		Caterpillar Trac	500	31¾	31	31¼	31
3¾	2¼		Celanese Corp	4200	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
10	6½		Celotex Co	100	9	9	9	9
92	70		Celotex Co pf	50	80	80	80	80
12¾	7¾		Central RR of NJ	100	8½	8	8½	8
40¼	32¾		Century Ribbon	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
7½	3¼		Cerro de Pasco	4200	12¼	11¾	11¾	11¾
46	34	2½	Certain-Teed	400	38	37¾	38	37¾
46¾	39½	2.80	Chesapeake Corp	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
7	2¾		Ches & Ohio	1700	43	43	43	42¾
8	1¾		Chi & E Ill	400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
5½	2¼		Chi & E Ill pf	300	7¼	7	7¼	6¾
11¾	6¼		Chi & G W West	300	5¼	5	5	5¼
8¾	4¼		Chi & G W pf	2300	11¾	11¼	11½	11
13¼	6¾		Chi Mil & St P	400	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
15	6¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
28	13¾		Chi & N'western	3800	14¾	14	14¾	14¼
6¼	2¾		Chi & N'west pf	400	24	23½	23½	23½
9	3¾		Chi Rock Isl & P	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
9¾	4¾		Chi RI&P 6%	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chi RI&P 7%	300	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
11½	6		Chickasha Cot O	400	29	28¾	29	29¼
60	49¾	1	Childs Company	1500	11½	10½	11	10¾
24¾	17¼	2	Chrysler	12400	59¼	58	59¼	58¾
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & Fuel	400	22	22	22	22¼
1¼	¾		City Ice & F pf	50	74½	74	74	74
14	8¾	.20b	City Stores	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
39½	28	1	City Stores vtc	400	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
17¾	14¼		Clett Peabody	200	13½	13½	13½	13½
82	18½	6	Coca-Cola	100	36	36	36	36
28½	18		Colgate-Palm-P	2900	16¼	15½	16¼	15¾
8¾	3¾		Colg-Palm-P pf	300	8½	8¼	8¼	
40¾	27		Collins & Aikman	1800	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
30	20		Colo Fuel & Ir	900	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
19¼	11½	.50b	Colo & Sou 1pf	180	40	40	40	36½
75½	52	6	Colo & So 2pf	90	33	32	33	
27¼	23		Columbia Gas	20	29	29	29	
71	58	2	Columbia G pf A	6300	17¼	16¾	16¾	16¾
28¼	18¾		Columbia Pic vtc	200	75	75	75	75
97	23½	13¼	Columbia Carb	100	25½	25½	25½	25¼
44	91½	6½	Comm Credit	2000	70	69½	70	69½
28	38	2	Comm Cr 7% pf	2000	29¼	28	29	27¾
52½	24	2	Comm Cred 1pf	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
36¾	35¾	2	Comm Cred A	120	96½	96	96½	96¼
28	28¼	.60	Comm Cred pf B	300	44¾	44	44¼	44
24	13¼		Comm Inv Tr	210	29	27	28½	28
2	2		Comm Solvents	1100	53	52	52½	52
44¾	21½	1.30	Comwith & So	5200	29¼	28¾	29¼	29¼
31¼	23		Comwith & S 6pf	7100	3½	3	3	3
2¾	2½		Congoleum Nairn	600	40	39½	39¾	40¼
17¾	13¾	.50b	Consol Film Ind	2300	29¾	29½	29½	29½
47¾	35¾	3	Consol Film I pf	700	5	5	5	5¼
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas	900	17	16½	16¾	16¾
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Gas pf	8400	41¾	40¾	41¼	41¾
6¾	2½		Consol Oil	400	88	88	88	88¾
2¼	1¾		Consol Rys Cu pf	7200	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
9	6½		Consol Textile	4200	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	2¾		Container A	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
14¾	7		Container B	4200	4	3¾	4	3¾
2¾	1		Cont Baking A	900	13½	13½	13½	13½
64	46½	4	Cont Baking pf	200	2¼	2	2	
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	200	62	62	62	62
11¾	7¼		Cont Dis Fibre	800	80½	80	80½	79½
28¾	20¾	.25e	Cont Motors	1800	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
84½	72¼	3	Cont Oil	3500	2¼	2	2	2
37¾	33¼		Corn Products	1200	76	75	75	75½
35	26	2	Cream of Wheat	600	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
14½	8		Crosley Radio	400	33¼	33	33¼	33
36¼	29¼		Crown Cork & S	100	32¾	32½	32¾	32¼
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	32¾	32¾	32¾	32
38¾	21¾		Crucible Steel	1500	39½	39½	39½	39½
3	1		Cuba Co	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
9¾	3½		Cuban Am Sug	500	8¼	8	8¼	8¼
47¾	20¼		Cuban Am S pf	20	42	42	42	42
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	48	47¾	48	47¾
21¾	13½		Curtis Publishing	500	21	20¾	21	20¾
6¾	4¾		Curtis Pub pf	600	61½	60½	61½	60½
10¾	5¼		Curtiss-Wright	4500	4¾	4	4¼	4¼
21	11		Curtiss-Wright A	2300	10½	10	10¼	9¾
			Cutler Hammer	100	20	20	20	20¼
15½	11¼	.20	**—D—** Deere & Co pf	200	15	15	15	14¾
34½	26½		Deere & Co	6700	33½	32¾	33	33
73½	53		Del & Hudson	400	70¼	69½	70¼	68½
32¾	22½		Del Lack & W	1800	32¼	31½	31½	31¾
81	63½	4	Denver R G pf	2100	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¼
49½	29	1¼	Detroit Edison	200	10½	10½	10½	10½
28½	25¼	1	Devoe & Ray A	600	46¾	45¾	46¾	45½
31½	29	1½	Diamond Match	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
37	32	1	Diamond M pf	100	29¾	29¾	29¾	28
38½	14½	.75	Dome Mines	1900	35	34½	35	33¾
103¾	90	2	Douglas A	15600	35¼	34	35	34
23	16¼	1	du Pont de Nem	2900	102	101½	102	101¼
			Duplan Silk	200	22½	22¼	22½	22½
12¾	5½		**—E—** Eastern Roll Mill	3600	11¾	11	11¾	11¾
22¾	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	4500	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
15	11¾		Eitingon-Schild	400	15	14½	15	13¾
20½	18½	7	Elec Auto-Lite	9200	30½	28¾	30	28¾
95	80		Elec Auto-L pf	210	95	95	95	95
7½	3¾		Elec Boat	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
6¾	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	1200	6¾	6	6¾	6
20½	8¼		Elec Pow & Lt	1500	8	7¾	8	7¾
19¾	8		Elec Pow & L pf	300	17	16¼	17	17
1½	¾		El Pw&L 6% pf	1700	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
2¾	1¼		Elk Horn Coal	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
8¾	4½		Elk Horn Coal pf	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
25½	14½		Engineers Pub Sv	300	7	7	7	6¾
10¾	7½	1	Engineers PS 6pf	100	21	21	21	
14¼	7½		Equitable Off Bld	400	9½	9	9¼	9
24¾	13¾		Eureka Vacuum	1800	14¾	13¾	14	13¾
23¼	9		Erie RR	5400	14¼	13¾	14	13¾
			Evans Products	700	24¾	24	24¾	24¾
18	7		**—F—** Fairbanks Morse	1300	17¾	16¾	17	17¼
8¾	6¾		Fed Motor Tr	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
			Fed Water Serv	200	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¾
30½	22¾	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	27	27	27	29
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	33	33	33	33
97½	87	6½	Filene's pf	30	96	96	96	
81¾	71	.40	Firestone T&R	3400	24¾	24	24	24
61¾	44¼	2½	Firstn T&R pf A	400	81½	80¾	81	80
24½	8		First Nat Stores	300	60	59¾	59¾	59¾
16½	9¾		Florsheim Shoe A	100	15	15	15	15
22	13		Follansbee B	4700	17	15	17	
76	60		Foster-Wheeler	1200	21½	20¾	21¼	20¾
17¾	12¼		Foster-Wheel pf	10	76	76	76	76
50¾	43¾	2	Fox Film A	500	16¾	16½	16½	18½
			Freeport Texas	3100	49½	48½	48¾	49
4¾	2½		**—G—** Gabriel Snub A	3100	4¾	4	4¾	4
20	11½		Gamewell	10	20	20	20	19¾
43¾	33¼		GenAm Inv	800	11	10¾	11	10¾
21¾	15¼	1	Gen Am Trans	4500	42	42¼	42¼	42¾
108¼	102¾	8	Gen Asphalt	600	20¾	20½	20½	20½
8¼	3¾		Gen Baking	200	13	12¾	12¾	13
37¾	26		Gen Baking pf	90	105	105	105	105
25	14½		Gen Bronze	500	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
13¾	11¾	.40	Gen Cable	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Cable pf	200	22	22	22	23
12¾	11¾	.80	Gen Electric	5800	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
36½	22¾	1.80	Gen Elec Sp	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¾
			Gen Foods	200	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
64½	55	3	Gen Gas & E A	300	38½	35	35½	35
42	33½		Gen Mills	3100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
90¾	89¾	5	Gen Motors	200	55½	55	55	55¼
5¾	3¾		Gen Mot 5% pf	9900	40½	40	40¾	40¼
43¾	32	1	Gen Out Ad	200	99½	99½	99½	99½
3¾	1¾		Gen Pub Service	200	5	5	5	5
8¼	6¼		Gen Ry Signal	200	4¾	4½	4¼	4¾
21¾	10¼		Gen Realty	300	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
18½	12¼		Gen Refractories	400	2½	2½	2½	2¾
4¾	1¾		Gen Refrac cf	200	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¾
23¾	16¼		Gillette Saf Ras	500	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
6¾	4½		Gimbel Bros	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
22½	15¾	1	Gimbel Bros pf	100	6	6	6	6
8¼	6¼		Glidden	200	28	28	28	
22¾	16¾	1.30	Gobel (Adolf)	4200	22½	22¾	22½	22½
14¾	12¾		Gold Dust	1400	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
59¼	40		Goodrich	1800	20½	20	20¼	20¾
41¾	33¾		Goodrich pf	700	59¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
86¼	75	4	Goodyear	9100	41½	40¼	40¾	40¾
3¾	2¼		Goodyear pf	500	86¼	85½	86¼	86¼
13¾	8		Graham Paige	1800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8¾	4		Granby	1300	12¼	12	12¼	12
36¾	23	3	Grand Union	200	10	10	10	8
40¾	34		Grand Un pf	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
11¾	7¾	1.60	Grant (W.T.)	200	40	40	40	40½
34¼	27½	2.40	Great Nor pf	1900	30¾	30	30¾	30¾
15¾	11¾	.80b

Financial: News and Comment

Gerard Approves Bill to Regulate Stock Exchange

But Says 60 P. C. Margin Requirement Too High —Asks More Publicity

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The New York Stock Exchange has itself to thank for possible forthcoming drastic government control because of its backwardness in not adopting certain reforms several years ago, declared James W. Gerard in a special interview. He indorsed conditionally the Fletcher-Rayburn bill, designed to regulate stock exchange practices.

Mr. Gerard, who was Ambassador to Berlin from 1913 to 1917 and is now practicing law, has devoted much effort to the improvement of conditions relating to the issue of and trading in securities. It was due to his activity that brokers now require new customers to sign two papers, one giving the broker the right to hypothecate the stock and the other giving him the right to lend the stock—a step, if not a long enough one, in the right direction.

Asked his opinion of the new bill, Mr. Gerard replied, "On the whole, I favor the stock exchange regulation bill, but I think the margin requirement of 60 per cent a little too high."

Would Restrict Short Selling

Mr. Gerard discussed short sales operations, and activities of specialists in the markets. He reiterated his plea for the dissemination of more information of corporations to their stockholders, voiced in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor published last April 1.

As a sufficient control of short selling, Mr. Gerard advocated the provision that a "broker should not lend the stock of his customer which he is carrying in his account for the customer, without the written consent of the customer, given for the particular transaction and stating it."

"I think they should have put such a provision frankly in the bill, instead of leaving it to the discretion of the Federal Trade Commission," Mr. Gerard continued. "That would be a sufficient control of short selling, because then the customer would see that he (the customer) got the benefit of the lending in case he consented to the lending and, in any event, would hesitate to lend stock for the benefit of some one who was trying to depress the value of the very stock which the customer had bought in the hope of a rise.

"Referring to the blanket consent which the broker now requires the customer to sign and which authorizes the broker to lend the customer's stock, Justice Black of the Supreme Court, in an opinion, said that the customer who signs such a consent sets in motion a self-acting man trap for his own injury."

Against Stop-Loss Orders

Mr. Gerard said he was glad to see that the proposed act, to some extent at least, limits the activities of the specialist.

"As I recall it," he said, "the proposed legislation will prevent the giving of so-called stop-loss orders. A stop-loss order means that a customer carrying, we'll say, 1000 shares of some stock and who is going on a trip into the woods, gives an order to his broker directing him to sell that stock if it goes down to a certain point, which means that then the stock is thrown on the market for what it will bring. A specialist with an order of this kind on his books, especially if it is in a stock not widely dealt in, has the greatest temptation before him. He can have his brother-in-law or someone else, or can himself sell that stock down by short sales until it touches the point at which he is directed to sell. He then throws the 1000 shares on the market and, there being no bids, he, or his brother-in-law, buys it in at a low price and then possibly proceeds to mark it up again. I think the new law covers this point and forbids the giving and accepting of stop-loss orders. If it does not, it should do so."

Opposes Secrecy

Discussing the need for corporations divulging more information, Mr. Gerard said:

"After all, as Myron Taylor, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, once said to me, 'Nothing sells as well in Wall Street as mystery.' And it is the mystery which surrounds operations of many of our corporations which leads to speculation and violent fluctuations in the price of their stock.

"A very short law passed by Congress would obviate this for the benefit of stockholders, public and employees. Such a federal law should provide that a corporation whose stock is listed on any exchange and which is engaged in interstate commerce should file quarterly reports as to its earnings and condition and once a year file a report giving in detail the amount of all salaries above $3000, of bonuses and to whom paid, of commissions and to whom paid, the details of all capital investments bought or sold during the year and, in giving the value of assets, it should be stated whether the same are listed at cost or market value.

"Those who object to giving of this information raise the cry that trade secrets will be disclosed. The answer to this is that the amount of salary paid to a president or a vice-president certainly is not a trade secret and if a corporation desires secrecy in its operations, it does not have to list its stock for sale to the public on some stock exchange."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

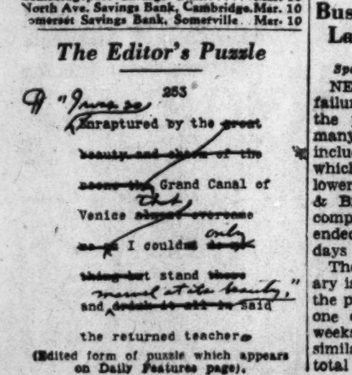
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Mar. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Mar. 10

The Editor's Puzzle



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Favors Fletcher Bill

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR— © Underwood

James W. Gerard

Former Ambassador to Germany, Now Practicing Law.

RFC Tentatively Promises Aid To Mortgage Holders

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—A plea for help for distressed investors caught in New York's billion-dollar guaranteed mortgage jam has brought a tentative pledge from the RFC to give $100,000,000 worth of assistance.

Jesse Jones, head of the RFC, announced last night that the Government organization had "agreed in principle" to lend up to $100,000,000 to tide over mortgage certificate holders who are actually in distress.

The plan was proposed by Moreland Act investigators who are looking into the mortgage tangle at the behest of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman. The next steps apparently will be taken in New York for the plan calls for the establishment of two non-profit corporations.

In one concern, banks and insurance companies of New York would subscribe for capital notes totaling $10,000,000. The other corporation would take over administration of properties against which defaulted mortgage certificates are outstanding.

The RFC would lend to the first corporation 10 times the amount of the corporation's paid-in capital. Loans would be confined to certificate holders who actually are in need for the necessities of life, and no one investor would be given a loan larger than 25 per cent of the face of his certificate.

Farmers' Income In 1933 Increased By $1,240,000,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—An increase of $1,240,000,000 in the gross income of United States farmers last year over 1932 is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The increase was due to higher prices and to rental and benefit payments by the farm administrator.

The total income from farm production last year was about $6,094,000,000, and farmers have received or will receive for their cooperation in Government production control approximately $289,000,000. This would make the total income $6,383,000,000 compared with $5,143,000,000 in 1932 and $6,911,000,000 in 1931.

The bureau said income from grains exclusive of benefit payments showed the greatest increase, being about 86 per cent more than in 1932. Income from cotton and cottonseed was 56 per cent greater.

Business Failures During Last Week Again Decline

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Business failures in the United States during the past week declined again. In many cities the week ended Feb. 15 included only five business days, which accounted, in part, for the lower figure. Failures reported to Dn & Bradstreet, Inc., numbered 239, compared with 291 in the week ended Feb. 8, and 563 for the five days ended Feb. 16, 1933.

The improvement so far in February is encouraging, a total of 835 for the past three weeks comparing with one of 908 for the corresponding weeks in January. For the three similar weeks in February, 1933, a total of 1852 was recorded.

Buyers Discover Goods Shortage In Cloth Market

Sellers Now in Saddle—Prices Strong—Premiums Being Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 20—Activity of trading diminished somewhat last week in the primary cotton cloth market, but prices concontinued strong with a general advance in nearly all constructions of ⅛c, and more in a few numbers. That was the first week in 1934 that sales in the coarse yarn division fell short of production during the same period.

See Spot Cotton Shortage

There seems to be a general feeling that there will be an acute shortage of spot cotton in the not too distant future which will compel higher costs and therefore higher prices. Mill managers are aiming to take advantage of the condition at least on a 50-50 basis. Despite this slackening of sales and the external influences inducing hesitancy, many buyers found it necessary to cover on some constructions which they found extremely scarce. In some cases they paid sharp premiums for quick deliveries.

The well sold position of the mills is now an old story but still a powerful argument. The difficulty of getting deliveries against actual needs is even a more powerful influence. Retailers, wholesalers and converters all complained of this obstacle.

Many retailers who scoffed at paying prices prevailing early this month came in last week and clamored for goods regardless of price. Retail sales have been so brisk that their stocks have faded away far more rapidly than expected and now they must have goods to sell.

Many Numbers Scarce

Print cloths have sold very freely and some numbers are so scarce that prompt deliveries from second hands have sold higher than mills quoted for deliveries six weeks ahead. This was most notable in the 38½ inch 6.25 yard 60x48s which sold at 6½c for April and forward delivery, 6⅝c for late March and 6¾c for February and early March deliveries.

Narrow sheetings sales and prices improved notably during the week. Mail order houses and jobbers were the principal buyers. Convertibles and bag constructions moved in good volume. Prices of more than half of the usual constructions were advanced.

Wide sheetings and constructions continue in strong demand. This is due to the increasing activity in the automobile trade as well as the covering trade for other mechanical uses. While there was a slight falling off in placed orders, the actual volume of sales was very satisfactory.

This is the first season in a number of years that we have had a "sellers' market" and buyers found it a new sensation to have to take what the mills will give them at the mill prices instead of prices dictated by themselves.

Reforms Now Possible

Whenever the code authorities have gone to the NRA administration with requests for trade customs and privileges harmonizing with the spirit of the new deal, requests have been granted and the applied-for regulations made legal. This has enabled the industry to carry out many reforms not possible under the old conditions. It is becoming clear to the textile executives that the President is sincere in his expressed desire to have industry govern itself.

In the fine goods division while sales were somewhat restricted by the failure to get proper deliveries, the great variety of comparatively small orders made a very satisfactory aggregate volume.

The wash goods movement continued good. The uniformity with which goods were well sold ahead and the demand for so wide a variety of fabrics put the market in a condition unequaled in several years.

Piqués were strong and scarce, resulting in heavier covering on momie crêpes. These fabrics ordinarily are not bought until the latter part of March, but buyers have recently committed themselves for these goods as far ahead as May and June.

Crude Oil Output Has Small Increase

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 19 (AP)—Most prorated sections of the United States combined last week to increase crude oil production 12,533 barrels in daily average, from 2,342,778 to 2,355,311 barrels, the Oil and Gas Journal says. Federal allowable is 2,183,000 barrels.

In Oklahoma there was a decrease from 504,940 to 459,080 barrels, which still was considerably above the State's allotment of 446,600 barrels.

Texas continued upward, with an advance from 953,435 to 977,999 barrels in daily average. This compares with an allowable of 884,000 barrels.

California output fell from 469,000 to 460,750 barrels, but was still far above the allowable of 437,600 barrels.

Drop in Canadian Wheat Exports for Six Months

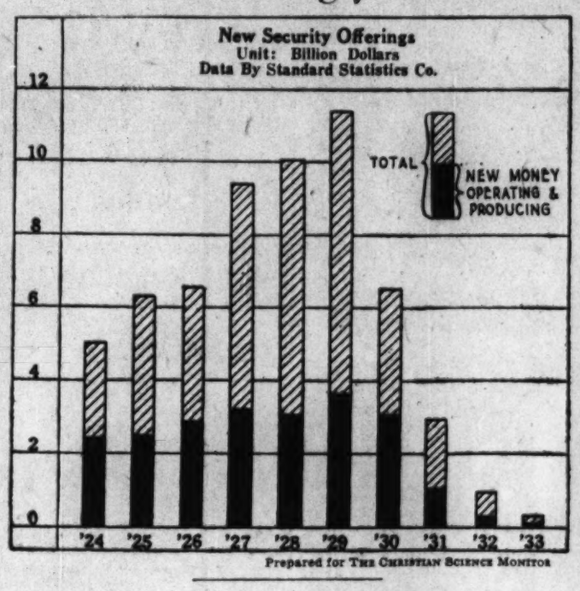
OTTAWA, Feb. 20 (AP)—Exports of wheat during the six months ended Jan. 31 amounted to 99,315,063 bushels, valued at $68,629,439, the Bureau of Statistics Reports.

This compared with 155,101,260 bushels valued at $82,736,688 for the like period of 1933.

Moving out of the United States via Atlantic ports were 25,584,970 bushels, while 73,629,325 bushels were exported from Canadian ports.

Movement via Canadian ports increased as compared with the 1933 period, and decreased from United States ports.

Demand for New Money Is At Exceedingly Low Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Large Increase in Use of New Capital Clearly in Order When Warranted by Financial Conditions —Outlook Little Cloudy

THE accompanying chart shows the abnormally low levels to which applications of capital in operating and producing lines have fallen in recent years, and the comparatively low ratio which such capital has always borne to total financing.

A sharp increase in the use of new capital is clearly in order, as soon as financial conditions favor it.

As usual at a time like this, however, it is not easy to see where demand for new money will arise in large volume.

The World's Business

The British Equalization Fund

THE British Exchange Equalization Fund, which has caused so much transatlantic controversy, came into existence on July 1, 1932. It was by far the most important provision of the budget for that year. Yet it received much less attention than its importance merited. And when people began to talk about the Fund, information was scanty, as it is operated in the dark. Opinions, therefore, rest only on surmise, which in the United States is that the Fund has been used to depress the pound in terms of dollars, that is, put up dollars in terms of pounds. The surmise amounts to a conviction on the part of economists, business men and legislators as well as laymen. The legislative standpoint was pithily expressed in the report of the House of Representatives on the Gold Reserve Bill. Dealing with the new $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund provided for in that enactment, the House declared:

> The reason for its establishment in this case is to defend the American dollar and our gold stocks against the invasion of similar funds operated by competitor nations. To understand its operation we must realize that since the world depression nearly all nations have been forced off gold and swollen budgets along with disturbing internal conditions have depreciated their currencies; consequently, they could deal to better advantage with other low-currency nations rather than with the high-currency nations. Great Britain, whose existence depends upon world trade, found this trade dissipated because her currency had a high tendency, and in order to check this tendency she set aside the equivalent of $175,000,000 with which to purchase American dollars and other gold-redemption currencies. She sold pounds and bought dollars. When you sell large quantities of a thing you cheapen it, but when you buy large quantities the tendency is to enhance the value of the article purchased. The equalization fund was so effective in driving our dollar up that we were forced off the gold standard. It is to prevent a repetition of this experience that we create the stabilization fund preparatory to the return to gold redemption.

* * *

British Argument

When you sell large quantities of a thing, as the House stated, you cheapen it. This applies to currencies no less than to commodities. But the British dispute the statement that their purpose was to cheapen the pound. According to official statements, they wished to *steady* it, in the interests of their foreign trade. So they *bought* as well as *sold* foreign currencies. When the Fund was authorized, Great Britain was faced with the prospect of a rising pound, the result of an inflow of foreign capital seeking security. This marked a sudden change in affairs. For it was the *withdrawal* of foreign balances held in London that impelled Britain to suspend the gold standard six months before. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke of the new movement to the pound in his announcement of the establishment of the new Fund. "If we are to avoid violent and perilous fluctuations in our currency, especially those which are due to these speculative operations, if we are to enable this country to function effectively as the main international center of the world, then it is essential for us to hold adequate reserves of gold and foreign exchanges, in order that we may meet any sudden withdrawal of short-dated capital and check and repel these speculative movements." The first object of the Fund was therefore to arrest an artificial rise in the pound. Sir Hilton Young, Minister of Health, speaking a few months after Mr. Chamberlain, considered that this was still the object of the Fund. What was done was to counter private buying of pounds by official sales of pounds. This would neutralize the effect of the former on the exchange rate.

* * *

Exchange Variations

All manner of influences conspire to govern exchange rates between currencies. In normal times the chief influence comes of course from commercial transactions. In the last few years, however, that rôle seems to have been exercised by capital movements, which have been in flight and reflight from one financial center to another. For various reasons speculative money went against the pound in the fall of 1932. Under this pressure the pound, which had been pegged by the Fund at just under $3.70 in May and early June, was allowed to find a new level. It fell to a record low point of $3.145. Then, immediately after the new year, another great body of funds sought refuge in the pound. But the Fund was so actively used that the pound was kept around a new level of $3.40 through February, March and the first part of April. This was the last of any management of the dollar-pound rate from the British side. On April 20 the United States officially suspended the gold standard. The pound then began a rise (and the dollar a fall) which has been as meteoric as the 1931 decline from the old gold parity of $4.86 to $3.80 and the late 1932 decline to $3.146. The pound at one time shot as high as $5.50, and is now well over $5. According to a recent statement, which, in view of the evidence of the rates, was hardly necessary, the British have done absolutely nothing to stop this boosting of the pound in relation to the dollar. However, they have increased the resources at the disposal of their Fund, from £175,000,000 (not $175,000,000, as stated by the House of Representatives above) to £375,000,000. At present rates of exchange, this makes the Fund worth around $1,875,000,000, as compared with the new American Stabilization Fund of $2,000,000,000.

* * *

Conflicting Opinions

Why did the Fund resist an artificial rise in the spring of 1932 and again in 1933 and fail to resist what seems to have been an artificial decline in the fall of 1932? That is the question posed by implication in a commentary by Dr. Alzada Comstock in the current issue of the American Economic Review. There has been no reply from the British side. This has been one of the most unfortunate aspects of the entire controversy. Try as they will members of Parliament have failed to drag out of the Chancellor of the Exchequer very much information about the Fund. As Dr. Comstock marshals the data, she makes out a plausible case to prove that the House of Representatives is right—namely, that the object of the Fund was to cheapen the pound. She doesn't say so explicitly. But she implies that this is the net result of operations expressed both in buying and selling foreign exchange. I have asked many New Yorkers in close touch with international financial transactions, and cannot find one who agrees with Dr. Comstock. Dr. Lionel D. Edie, however, seems to share her opinion in his new book, "Dollars." At the same time he makes this contrast between American and British policy prior to the American devaluation: "British policy, after leaving gold in 1931, sought to rebuild confidence in sterling; American policy, after leaving gold in 1933, sought to destroy confidence in the dollar." It is difficult to see how one could rebuild confidence in sterling by keeping it artificially depressed.

H. B. E.

Chilean Trade Is Promoted by New German Compact

Reich to Buy Copper and Nitrate in Return for Importation Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The unceasing efforts of Chile to restore the pre-crisis levels of her foreign commerce have been crowned with another success. An agreement has been signed with Germany whereby the Reich undertakes to increase purchases of Chilean copper and nitrate in return for importation facilities and a gradual liquidation of locked merchant credits. This is the ninth treaty of its kind since the crash which imposed the moratorium of August, 1931.

The Nitrate Clause

France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Spain figure prominently among the first eight. Italy is about to sign up and negotiations with the United States and Great Britain, though along slightly different lines allowing as they do for triangular trade principles, have reached an advanced stage.

Chileans hail the nitrate clause in the German agreement because it was the German invention and development of the synthetic fertilizer trade that heralded the first decline in the export trade of the natural nitrate of soda. Germany is pledged to allow the free importation of 108,000 tons of nitrate before June 30, 1934, on condition that 20 per cent of the proceeds are devoted to the thawing of frozen German credits in Chile and another 20 per cent to the development of fresh commercial interchange between the two countries—in other words, more German imports. The German Government is disposed to increase this amount by another 24,000 tons if the scheme works satisfactorily.

To Use More Chilean Copper

The German Government also pledges its influence to secure a greater consumption of Chilean copper and, once previous years' average is exceeded, 15 per cent of the surplus sales proceeds will be devoted to liquidation of locked credits. The wording of the copper clause is carefully arranged to avoid any compensation at the cost of the producers who, in this case, are exclusively American.

The proceeds of all other exports, so long as they represent newly-developed commercial interchange as stipulated in a list which is an integral part of the convention, will be allocated as follows: 25 per cent to the liquidation of credits and 75 per cent to commercial interchange.

The treaty, which is provisional, pending the negotiation of a durable instrument, upholds the most-favored-nation clause and establishes the principle of equality of treatment of German and Chilean nationals participating in the internal trade of either country.

John Oleson Head Of First National Bank of Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—As romantic as any "success story" is the career of Mr. John Prince Oleson, Chicago banker, who yesterday became chairman of the board of the First National Bank of Chicago, where he started to work 44 years ago as a $4-a-week runner. A vice-president of the bank since 1916, Mr. Oleson has reached the top of the ladder rung after a slow but steady climb, filling a number of difficult positions along the way.

Mr. Oleson succeeds Mr. Frederick H. Rawson, who recently retired from the chairmanship, while Mr. Edward E. Brown, also a vice-president and long an employee of the bank, was chosen to succeed the late Melvin A. Traylor as president.

Mr. Brown is a Harvard man and a member of the Illinois Bar, but Mr. Oleson's education, so far as schooling is concerned, stopped at the age of 16, when he came to Chicago from his home in a small Illinois town to go to work for the First National Bank, at the only job he has ever had.

Rural Retail Trade Increases 45 Per Cent

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Retail trade in rural areas was shown by Department of Commerce figures today to have increased 45 per cent in dollar volume over January, 1933. At the same time trade between December and January this year declined 40 per cent as compared with a 45.5 per cent drop a year ago.

Rural sales for the full year of 1933 were about 9 per cent in value above 1932. The year 1932 on the other hand registered a drop of 16 per cent from 1931.

New York Bank Stocks Rise to New Highs

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Accompanied by increased activity, the New York City bank stock market again forged ahead last week, with most issues registering new high records for the current year to date. Based upon the average, these issues are now within striking distance of the 1933 high levels established in July of that year.

The aggregate market value of the 16 leading New York City bank stocks was $1,615,993,000 as of the close of business Feb. 16, according to records compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster. This total represents a gain of $104,127,000, or 6.8 per cent.

Compared with the low for the year to date—$1,166,170,000 established on Jan. 2—the current total represents a gain of $449,000,000, or 38.5 per cent.

Railroad Outlook Decidedly Better, Says Samuel Dunn

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—If the present upward trend in railway freight business is maintained, gross railway earnings in 1934 may be expected to exceed those of either 1933 or 1932, and in the latter part of the year, even those of 1931, Mr. Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age, said here last night addressing the Western Railway Club.

The trend of railway freight business, after having been downward during August, September and October, was upward during November, December and January, Mr. Dunn said.

"In my opinion most or all of the increase in production and commerce that recently has occurred in the United States," he said, "has been due to the operation of the same natural economic causes that pulled us out of previous depressions. I believe this because general business markedly improved throughout the last one-third of 1932, and again during April, May, June and July, 1933, before the present 'recovery' policies were in effect.

"These policies have increased costs, curtailed profits and introduced new uncertainties, and probably retarded rather than stimulated recovery. The fact that business is still improving indicates the strength of the forces for recovery, the operation of which first became plain in the last one-third of 1932."

Fletcher-Rayburn Bill Holds Hidden Menace, Says Rand

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The latest efforts of the Committee for the Nation are being directed against the proposed Fletcher-Rayburn bill to regulate securities exchanges. The measure is believed by the committee to contain not only "dangerously deflationary" provisions, but also a "hidden menace of bureaucratic regimentation of all private business."

In a statement yesterday Mr. James H. Rand Jr., chairman of the committee, says that the services of the National Industrial Conference Board have been engaged to make an investigation of the effect of the bill on various elements of the country's economic structure.

The interests of brokers whose business is affected directly by the bill become insignificant in comparison with the public's interest, Mr. Rand states. He adds that "unnecessary constriction of legitimate credit and stifling of private initiative will react upon the whole recovery program."

"The abuses against which the bill is directed," says the statement, "should be outlawed without destructive long-range effects upon our media of exchange and economic system as a whole."

New York Store Sales Gain Well in February

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Department store sales in the New York metropolitan area rose 15 per cent in the 12 shopping days from Feb. 1 to 14 compared with the corresponding period last year, the New York Federal Reserve Bank reports.

Department stores in northern New Jersey recorded a gain in the first half of February of 8 per cent.

Celanese Corp. Income

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Net income of the Celanese Corporation for 1933 amounted to $3,453,903, compared with $891,865 the year previous, according to the annual report.

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MANCHESTER ENGLAND

Clerks of Foreign Service Remain Stanchly at Posts Under Lash of Niggard Pay

'Forgotten Men—and Women' of the Service They Are Called, Struggling to Maintain Themselves Under Tremendous Odds

Diplomacy in Rags
Sixth of Nine Articles

By Nicholas Roosevelt
Former United States Minister to Hungary

The foreign service has its "forgotten men" — and women — the clerical personnel. Native Americans, most of them, belonging to the civil service and supposedly protected by it, they perform their duties unrecognized and unsung.

My personal experience with them —borne out by the experience of all who have served as ministers, ambassadors or consuls — is that no finer and more devoted body of government employees exists in this or any other country. Working on modest salaries—$2400 a year is a good average — they are not only first-class stenographers and office clerks, but usually acquire a good knowledge of foreign languages, and after long residence become so familiar with the country in which they live and with the problems of the embassy, legation or consulate to which they are assigned, that their services are invaluable.

They know no 30-hour week, and accept a 24-hour day without a murmur if the exigencies of the moment require it. Although having nominal office hours, they are prepared to sacrifice their own free time without hesitation if something special comes up requiring immediate action.

The cable clerks, whose duties are mainly to code and uncode telegrams, will begin decoding a cable in the middle of the night if there is reason to believe that it is urgent. They will work Sundays and holidays without complaining — and without receiving extra compensation—and will invariably adapt their own affairs to meet the convenience of the chief of the mission—be he ambassador, minister or chargé d'affaires.

Run Close to the Wind

These are the men and women who are the chief victims of the emergency economies. Living modestly, without most of the conveniences which the average American householder with an income of $2400 a year can command, their budget is necessarily closely trimmed. A small percentage goes to retirement pension. The charges for rent, heat, light and food are fairly inelastic.

While their social obligations are more restricted than those of the average diplomatic secretary, they cannot—and should not—entirely dispense with social contacts with the natives of the country in which they reside. Furthermore, for them the school problem is as acute as for the higher ranking officers, as it is often impracticable to put the children in the local public schools—due usually to the language barrier.

It is easy to imagine the case of these individuals when in addition to the pension charge and the 15 per cent reduction of salary they find the balance of their dollars worth only two-thirds of what they were a year ago. Many clerks take long leases to economize.

Nearly all of these now find themselves with rent charges which remain fixed, but with the portion of their budget allotted to rent reduced by 35 to 40 per cent. The result is that they must move out and break the leases—which reflects but little credit on employees of the great American Government.

Some of the more thrifty—or more fortunate—have managed to keep a small second-hand automobile.

Live on One Meal a Day

As a result of the drastic cuts they can no longer afford this simple convenience. In many cases, as already indicated in the opening article of this series, they are reduced to a single meal a day, and that of the simplest sort.

"Forgotten men"—yes, truly. For Congress, when it decreed the 15 per cent economy cut, based on the theory that the cost of living in this country had declined 22 per cent during the last few years, forgot that these civil service employees working abroad lived in countries where there had been no such decline in the cost of living.

A cut which might be justified in America could not be justified abroad. But this detail was overlooked, and as a result high-minded, cultured American men and women who have devoted years of unremitting services to their country are now on the verge of starvation. In the meantime they are expected to continue to work from eight to 18 hours a day for Uncle Sam.

What is the result of this penurious policy? That these men and women, whose services to their embassies and legations or consulates are often irreplaceable, are casting about for employment by commercial or financial firms, which will pay them more than Uncle Sam and treat them less cavalierly and cold-bloodedly.

Why should an expert stenographer, with long experience in filing and office work, and a good working knowledge of foreign languages, possessing in addition extensive familiarity with local conditions abroad, continue to work for an ungrateful government if it refuses to pay a living wage?

Do Not Lose Hope

Only the fact that at present the number of positions in financial and commercial organizations with agencies abroad is limited prevents a rapid exodus from the clerical staff of the foreign service. At the same time, these "forgotten" men and women cannot yet convince themselves that the Government which they love to serve will not in the end treat them with justice. In spite of the fact that they have on record countless instances of pettiness on the part of Uncle Sam—demands for refund of money paid a taxi driver on official business because the driver's signature was not obtained, or some other triviality—they continue to hope.

The truth of the matter is that in their hearts they are proud of their work—and Uncle Sam takes advantage of their pride. There are compensations for serving Uncle Sam abroad—the consciousness of useful work well done, the glamour of official relations, the excitement of being "on the inside" of important international negotiations, the thrill of seeing a case involving the legitimate protection of American interests brought to a successful conclusion.

In addition, there is a certain satisfaction in residing abroad—the opportunities for good music and other recreation, the color and variety of foreign travel. In many instances the personal associations are valued, although as in any large office, there are occasional factional frictions and personal relationships which are inharmonious.

Redress Is Needed

To these "forgotten" men and women should in the first place be given compensation for the losses resulting from the depreciation of the dollar. Next, the 15 per cent cut in their salary should be restored to them. Finally, the rent allowances which were granted them three years ago, but since cut almost to the bone, should be restored, and in addition special compensation made in those posts where the cost of living is exceptionally high, or the living conditions such as to impose peculiar hardships.

This is true, for example, of posts in the tropics. Family health usually requires that the wife and children shall be sent to a hill station during the intense hot spells. This involves extra expense for travel, as well as increased cost of living. Such expenditures are inherent in the nature of the work. They are not mere luxuries—as certain persons have apparently thought in the past. Furthermore, the clerks themselves must be able to have a change of climate —which likewise involves extra expenses.

In this matter, as in the case of the other classes of foreign service, officers' expenditures, a precedent exists in the action of other governments. The British, through long experience, have come to the conclusion that men and women living in the tropics work better if they have a change.

Hence a change is part of their routine. In due time it will also be part of the routine in our own foreign service—provided that it is possible to make our people at home understand how important such a step is in in the interest of humanity as well as efficiency.

Miss LeBoutillier Reaches the Third Round Indoor Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 — Florence S. LeBoutillier of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club, led the way into the third round of the United States women's tennis indoor championship, yesterday, when it returned to its first home, the Seventh Regiment Armory, after a sojourn of 12 years in Boston. The statuesque Westbury player galloped through two matches with ease, defeating in her second round match a former star of European tennis, Ludmilla Isnard, former Russian champion.

All but one of the eight seeded players came through the first round, the lone exception coming at the end of the play for the day, when Mrs. Marie Lafforgue, wife of the professional coach of the Yale Club, scored over Gertrude Dwyer, who was seeded eighth, largely on her record of many seasons in local play. Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, Norma Taubele, metropolitan girl star, Jane Sharp of Pasadena, who holds a similar place on the Pacific coast, and the other seeded players, all won with ease. The summary:

United States Women's Indoor Championship Singles—First Round

Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Mrs. J. J. Schieffelin, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Mrs. J. V. Cremonim, New York, defeated Mrs. S. P. Caulkins, Detroit, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, N. Y., defeated Jean Hibberd, Maplewood, N. J., 6—0, 6—1.

Ludmilla Isnard, New York, defeated Britha Neilson, Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—1.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Mrs. S. J. Dicketts, West Side T. C., 6—3, 6—1.

Anne Freeman, New York, defeated Marcia D. Wilt, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—0.

Helen Germaine, New York, defeated Mary V. Davenport, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Ruth Leo, New York, defeated Mrs. Gifford C. Ewing, New Haven, Conn., 6—4, 7—5.

Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, Heights Casino, defeated Mrs. F. R. Harris, New York, 6—2, 7—5.

Helen Pederson, Stamford, Conn., defeated Charlott U. Darling, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—0.

Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., defeated Mrs. Newbold Morris, New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Mary King Smith, New York, defeated Mrs. Ernest G. Kittell, New York, 6—2, 6—0.

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Mrs. Charles Stone, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. J. M. Boit, New York, defeated Lois B. Kemp, Ocean Grove, N. J., 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

Mrs. Marie Lafforgue, Scarsdale, defeated Gertrude Dwyer, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Mary McGusty, New York, defeated Mrs. Leroy Campbell, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

Miss LeBoutillier defeated Miss Isnard, 7—5, 6—2.

Touhy Gang Accused Of Factor Kidnaping

CHICAGO, Feb. 19 (AP)—Isaac Costner, alleged Touhy gangster recently arrested in Baltimore and testifying as a state's witness, today accused three other members of the Touhy gang of the $70,000 kidnaping of John Factor last July.

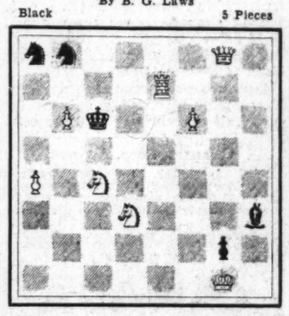
Costner took the stand as the State's first witness in a surprise move which was opposed by Defense Attorney William Scott Stewart, who moved to declare a mistrial because the State introduced an "accomplice witness" without giving the defense an opportunity to question him. The motion was overruled by Judge Michael Feinberg.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1593
By B. G. Laws

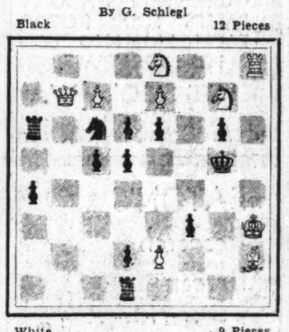
Black 5 Pieces



White 8 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(Another old-time prize-winner from "An English Bohemian")

Problem No. 1594
By G. Schlegl

Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, 1931, Magyar Sakkvilag)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1591. Kt-Q4

No. 1592.

1.	K-R	P-R5
2.	Q-R5	
1.	——	R-R3
2.	Q-K2	
1.	——	R-R5
2.	Q-K4	
1.	——	RxP
2.	Q-B7	
1.	——	R-QB
2.	Q-B5	
1.	——	R-Q or KKt
2.	Q-Q5	
1.	——	R-R
2.	Q-B3	

End-Game No. 187. White wins: 1 Kt-B7ch, QxKt; 2 BxPch, K-Q2; 3 Q-B5ch KtxQ; 4 P-K6 mate.

End-Games

Here is a critical point in the Baratz-Asztalos game, Prague, 1913. Black overlooked the forced mate, and eventually lost.

End-Game No. 188

Black 12 Pieces

White 13 Pieces
Black to play and win

The brilliant young Russian, M. Botwinnik, is uniformly successful in home competitions. The following game, from the recent national tournament, and awarded the brilliancy prize, is another instance of courageous combinative play that bespeaks true genius. This genius needs but the disciplining of strong competition, of which the recent match with Flohr was a happy beginning, to reveal the undoubted arrival of another grand master.

Sicilian Defense

Rayser White	Botwinnik Black	Rayser White	Botwinnik Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 P-QKt3	P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 PxQP	P-K5
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 PxB	FxB
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	19 P-B5	Q-R4
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	20 KR-Q(a)	Kt-Kt5
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	21 B-Q4	P-B7ch
7 B-K3	B-Kt2	22 K-B(b)	Q-R3ch
8 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	23 Q-K2	BxB
9 P-B4	Castles	24 RxB	Q-KB3
10 Castles	Kt-QR4	25 QR-Q	Q-R5
11 KtxKt	QxKt	26 Q-Q3	R-K
12 B-B3	B-B5	27 R-K4	P-B4
13 R-K	KR-Q	28 R-K6	KtxPch
14 Q-Q2	Q-B2	29 K-K2	QxP
15 QR-B	P-K4	Resigns	

(a) 20 Q-Q3, and if Kt-Kt5; 21 Kt-K4; P-B4; 22 Kt-B2 appears to avoid trouble.
(b) If 22 K-R, RxP! and if 23 KtxR, P-B8(Q)ch.

"Rubinstein Gewinnt"

In the latter part of 1932 the Wiener Schachzeitung announced that it was receiving subscriptions for a collection of the best games of Akiba Rubinstein, who was then celebrating his fiftieth birthday in that distress and poverty which so often seeks out the professional chess player past his prime. Shortly after, this writer sent about a gold dollar.

A few weeks ago "Rubinstein Gewinnt," edited by Hans Kmoch, arrived in the mail. It contains 100 of Rubinstein's victories, annotated by Kmoch. Rubinstein really had two styles. Sometimes he won with slashing sacrificial combinations. But more often his superior ending technique converted a tenuous advantage into victory. He was ever a fighter, and just about when simplifications left a reduced force and an approximately equal position he found the way to success.

At his best Rubinstein was well nigh unbeatable. His greatest success was in 1912, when he won five first prizes in master tournaments. His most recent notable achievement was in 1930, when he finished third at San Remo, behind Alekhine and Nimzowitsch.

Although this collection of games lacks the splendor and brilliance of Alekhine's Best Games, it does reveal the genius of a great modern player. The notes are by a leading Continental master, and in the openings especially are of practical value, in that they subject the play to the scrutiny of present-day theories and modern analysis. The publisher is the Wiener Schach-Zeitung, Wiedner Hauptstrasse 11, Wien, IV, Austria.

Boston Art Notes

Whistler Exhibition

At the Goodman-Walker Gallery there is an exhibition of etchings and lithographs by J. A. M. Whistler. Prints rarely exhibited may be seen.

In this decade of vivid patterns and sharp-edged drawing, we might find the impressionistic manner of Whistler weak if it were not for his thorough artistry. We are living in a time of reaction to the effeteness and superficiality which his style engendered amongst the less competent. Without sensitiveness the blurred surface may mean no more than a blotch. Only the truly gifted hand can make the appropriate differentiations.

In this exhibition we may see a number of lithographs, casual views of doorways, façades, street scenes. His good taste was always with him, and he noted beauty and recorded it informally at unexpected moments. Whistler was one of that great fold of nineteenth century artists who discovered a larger, richer world for pencil and brush, piercing all traditional walls and ignoring all prohibitions. There was beauty found amidst the poor and shabby, in the impoverished neighborhoods, in the small shops. Poetry, too.

Note here "The Fruit Stall," "The Fish Shop, Busy Chelsea," the Strutting Turkeys, the Bead Stringers. Everything seems trifling, casual. The tasteful fancy of the artist, however, transmutes the material.

Whistler was not a specialist; if he could contrive a portrait for tonal character, he could also devise a composition for its linear grace. In the etchings at Goodman-Walker's his ability with the bitten line is apparent. He had utmost control of the wayward medium. The lines are silvery, luminous; they establish all qualities of tone as well as texture. His etchings rank with those of the masters. If any artist could convey "color" to black-and-white it was Whistler.

D. A.

Theaters

"The Yellow Jacket"

Tremont Theater—Clayton Hamilton presents Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in "The Yellow Jacket," by George C. Hazelton and Benrimo, with music by William Furst. Beginning Feb. 19, 1934.

This fantasy "in the manner of the Chinese theater," unseen in Boston for more than 20 years, was revived to the manifest pleasure of a first-night audience that might have been larger. There was much in the production to demand praise. The intention was evident to maintain through stylized acting the mood of mock seriousness that the piece requires. The presence in the cast of several of the original players tended to aid the realization of this intention. It was not difficult, without the aid of the program, to determine which of the players represented the tradition. Some of the newer members of the cast were not able to achieve quite the right touch. But this did not deprive the play of its power to entertain and amuse.

The star of the piece is of course the Property Man, played with a fine scorn by Mr. Arthur Shaw, who "created" the part. Mr. Charles Coburn, the original Chorus, was correctly complacent in his pronouncements. Mrs. Coburn made much of the small rôle of Chee Moo. Mr. Schuyler Ladd, another of the first cast, played the Daffodil with finish. Miss Mary Hutchinson was charming as Tso and as Chow Wan. Mr. Bennett Southard was the Wu Sin Yin, and the young lovers were played by Mr. James La Curto and Miss Susan Hall.

L. A. S.

Woman Minister Resigns

GLASGOW, Feb. 20 (AP)—The first woman to be appointed minister of a Scottish church, the Rev. Vera M. Findlay resigned Feb. 18 because of "deep opposition and active hostility" among a section of her congregation.

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Tilden, Vines Win From The French Stars

Defeat Plaa and Cochet, Respectively, to Open New Tennis Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Henri Cochet made his professional début in the United States, last night at Madison Square Garden, against H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., who defeated him in his last appearance as an amateur at Forest Hills, in the final round of the 1932 championship. The Frenchman had no better fortune on this occasion as Vines blasted his way to victory with his powerful forehand to win at 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. Only in the second set, when brilliant placement play by Cochet enabled him to come from behind and win the last three games and the set, was he able to stand up against the drives of the Californian.

In the initial set, Cochet earned only one point, all the others coming from the wildness of Vines, who made 14 outs. Vines scored three aces and 16 placements, earning more than half of his total of 34 to 26 for Cochet.

The balance of the match was more even, as the Frenchman handled the service of Vines with better effect, but as the match proceeded the overhead play of Vines told on the accuracy of Cochet, and he made many errors.

In the first match of the evening, William T. Tilden 2d scored a straight-set victory over Martin Plaa, who was also making his first American appearance, 6—4, 6—3, 11—9. Tilden played most vigorously in the first set, but both eased off in the balance of the match.

The doubles match, with Plaa and Cochet opposing Tilden and Vines, resulted in a victory for the Americans, by a score of 6—1, 1—6, 12—10, 6—0. The summary:

International Indoor Professional Tennis Series—Singles

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States, defeated Henri Cochet, France, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3.

William T. Tilden 2d, United States, defeated Martin Plaa, France, 6—4, 6—3, 11—9.

Doubles

Tilden and Vines defeated Cochet and Plaa, 6—1, 1—6, 12—10, 6—0.

Notre Dame Replies

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 20 (AP)—The Rev. John F. O'Hara, acting president of the University of Notre Dame, yesterday replied to the criticism of Notre Dame contained in the annual Carnegie Foundation report written by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett. The report criticized particularly the "commercialism" of football at Notre Dame and the University of Southern California. In his reply the Rev. O'Hara expressed the belief that Dr. Pritchett "had started with a false assumption that highly publicized football is inimical to the intellectual interests of the university." The Rev. O'Hara said that had not been Notre Dame's experience, and he added, that "if we ever found it to be the case we would drop football without a moment's hesitation."

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By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Foundation on Football Again

IF MEMORY serves us right, it was just about five years ago that the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching made public its famous Bulletin No. 23 in which it had considerable to say regarding the overemphasis and commercialization of athletics, particularly football, at most of the colleges and universities of the United States. A few institutions, as we remember it, were given clean slates; but they were notably in the minority.

Now the Foundation has presented to the educational world another annual report. While it is devoted mainly to college activities other than athletics, it does devote a few pages to college football which will be read with much interest. There are two striking features regarding the football situation. The first is the reference to the way Harvard makes a frank report of all its receipts, including those from athletics. The other refers to the Universities of Notre Dame and Southern California and their signing of a three-year contract to meet on the gridiron, though they are some 2000 miles apart and the cost of travel is heavy.

There is no doubt that football conditions at many of the larger institutions of learning were very bad when Bulletin No. 23 was presented to the public, and no doubt there are still a few which have yet to put college football in its proper place; but there has been a great improvement during the last five years.

Perhaps it is only natural that there should be quite a difference in the views regarding college athletics, and particularly football, as expressed by the educational and athletic departments of the various institutions. It is our contention that each has its proper place in the life of a college undergraduate. During the last few years there has been a decided falling off in football attendance at most of the colleges, and, as a result, many colleges have had to curtail their athletic activities because the football receipts had not been sufficient to carry them on. The result of this has been a tendency on the part of the colleges to stiffen their schedules with a view to drawing more spectators to the games.

Up to the present time neither the Carnegie Foundation nor anyone else has, to our knowledge, offered a workable plan by which other branches of college athletics can be financed except by the net receipts from football. It is also our firm conviction, and we have based this opinion on talks with persons who have followed college athletics very closely, that college undergraduates want contests with members of other colleges. If these are to be held, the colleges must have some way of raising the money necessary to operate these teams, as well as maintain games between their own undergraduates, and also maintain the grounds and buildings needed. It is no doubt all very well to call attention to alleged bad phases of college athletics, and especially football; but what is going to be done to better the situation? Tearing down football and wiping out all the aid it has given to other college athletic activities is not going to solve the problem. College football is a great game, and has a very legitimate place in the life of a college. Its revenue is needed to take care of the other branches of sport until such time as some better means can be found for this financial assistance. Perhaps, if those who are decrying football would devote their energies to solving the question of financing the other sports without the aid of football, the gridiron game might become no more of an industry than the other branches of higher learning are today.

Going Up and Stepping Out

Keith S. Brown, a member of the Yale University track team, vaults 14ft. 4in. to a new world's indoor record; Walter Marty, a member of the Fresno State College athletic team of California, high jumps 6ft. 8¾in. to a new world's record in that event; John S. Collier, a member of the B. A. A., runs the 60-yard high hurdles in 7.4s. to equal the record for that event—all in one evening, which brings vividly to mind the fact that our records for accomplishing height are still going up, while our runners are still stepping out. While no running record was broken and the Baxter mile was won by William R. Bonthron of Princeton in the rather slow time of 4m. 14s., the fact that two of the runners covered the last half-mile in two minutes flat would seem to indicate that the present world's records of 4m. 10s. (indoor) and 4m. 8.7s. (outdoor) will not long remain on the record sheet.

Royal Canadian G. A. Drops Qualifying Play

MONTREAL, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Royal Canadian Golf Association has decided to eliminate the qualifying round from the Canadian amateur championship, thus bringing the conditions of play in line with those for the American and British championships.

Hitherto a 36-hole qualifying round has cut the field down to 32 players for match play. This year the field will go directly into match play when the event opens Monday, Aug. 11, at Laval-sur-le-Lac Golf Club, near Montreal.

Coincident with this announcement, the association revealed the open championship would be played at the Lakeview Golf and Country Club, Toronto, Aug. 2, 3 and 4.

Schoolboy Meet Shifted

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—The eastern interscholastic track and field meet, originally scheduled to be held in Madison Square Garden Saturday afternoon, will be shifted to Friday night instead, the National Amateur Athletic Union announced last night. With more than 1000 entries, the A. A. U. decided the meet had assumed proportions too large to be conveniently handled on Saturday afternoon before the national senior championships at the Garden that night.

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Princeton Defeats Dartmouth Quintet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 20—Priceton took undisputed possession of second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League standing here last night by scoring a 31-to-22 victory over Dartmouth varsity. The Tigers clinched the game in the first half, piling up 18 points while limiting the Green to three foul goals. Hugh A. MacMillan Jr. '36 led the Princeton scoring with nine points, four floor goals and one from the foul line. Alfred E. Bannwell '35 scored nine points for Dartmouth. The summary:

Princeton		Dartmouth
Fairman, lf	rg	Kraszewski, Hubbell
Nevitt, rf	lg	Stangle
Seibert, c	c	Miller, Gloss
MacMillan, lg	rf	Edwards, Dickinson
Grebauskas, Willett, rg	lf	Bonniwell, Krivitsky

Score—Princeton 31, Dartmouth 22. Goals from floor—MacMillan 4, Seibert 3, Fairman 2, Nevitt 2, Grebauskas for Princeton; Bonniwell 3, Edwards 3, Miller 2 for Darjmouth. Goals from foul—Fairman 2, Nevitt 2, Seibert 2, MacMillan for Princeton; Bonniwell 3, Miller 2, Hubbell for Dartmouth. Referee—Kinney. Umpire—Brennan.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20—Cornell handed Yale its second successive defeat here last night in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League by the score of 36 to 27. It was Cornell's fourth triumph of the season and placed the Ithaca quintet in fourth place in the standing. John J. Ferraro '34 was high-point man for the winners, accounting for 14 points. Nelson D. Houck '34 scored 10 points. The summary:

Cornell		Yale
Foote, Downer, Freed, lf	rg	Reese, Saner
Ferraro, rf	lg	Miles
Voelker, c	c	Wilson, Klein
Freed, Foote, lg	rf	DeAngelis, Saner
Houck, Stofe, McGraw, rg	lf	Nikkel, Armstrong

Score—Cornell 36, Yale 27. Goals from floor—Ferraro 6, Freed 5, Houck 4 for Cornell; Nikkel 3, Wilson 2, Miles 2, Reese 2, Saner, DeAngelis for Yale. Goals from foul—Ferraro 2, Houck 2, Downer, McGraw for Cornell; Nikkel, DeAngelis, Saner, Wilson, Reese for Yale. Referee—Walsh. Umpire—Kennedy.

Freisenbruch Wins Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 20 (AP)—William Freisenbruch Jr. yesterday won the invitation tennis tournament at the Princess Hotel, defeating Colin Smith, Bermuda's ranking player, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4, in the all-Bermuda final of the men's division. Smith turned the tables on his conqueror in the mixed doubles, however, pairing with Gladys Hitchings, who won the women's title Saturday, to defeat Mr. and Mrs. Freisenbruch, 4—6, 7—5, 6—4.

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Speeding Red Wings Invade Garden Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Detroit
Siebert, lw	rw	Aurie
Barry, c	c	Weiland
Clapper, rw	lw	Lewis
Wilcox, ld	rd	Goodfellow
Shore, rd	ld	Young
Thompson, g	g	Cude

Boston spares—Beattie, Stewart, Lamb, Harnott, O'Neil, Galbraith, Lane, Oliver. Detroit spares—Carson, Wiseman, Sorrell, Pettinger, Starr, Gross, Graham, Buswell.

Detroit Red Wings invade the Boston Garden tonight to face the Boston Bruins in a National Hockey League encounter which means little to the locals but plenty to the visitors. The Red Wings are in the thick of a race with New York Rangers and Chicago for top honors in the American group standing and at present head the list by margin of two points, Chicago being second and Rangers a point behind Chicago. Rangers are not scheduled to play tonight, but Chicago invades New York to play Americans.

Since the Bruins are definitely out of the playoff hope they have opened wide their style of play and the last two engagements here have been thrillers. They lost to Rangers, 6 to 4, in a spectacular scoring exhibition and then tied Montreal, 4 to 4. If the Bruins adopt such offensive measures tonight the Red Wing reaction will be interesting. Detroit has several fast skaters who are adept at the fast-scoring manner of play.

Both Marty Barry and Dit Clapper are hopeful of continuing their scoring streaks tonight. Last week Barry topped all Bruin scorers with no less than eight points in three games.

Detroit has the best record of the season for consecutive games without defeat. Beginning Jan. 21 the Wings have gone 12 straight, winning six and tying six. Defensively their record is worth observing, for with Cude at his best and the forwards backchecking furiously, only one team in the 12 games has scored three goals.

Now that the Bruins are out of the running Manager Ross might send down players to help the faltering Cubs. Fred Hitchman has had more of a jig-saw puzzle than hockey problem trying to fill the many gaps left by promotion and injury.

When the Cubs were going their best this season the scoring line found Frank Jerwa at center, Obs Heximer at left wing and Tommy Filmore at right wing. Another important line which had started to go places offensively, but was especially reliable defensively, saw Milt Halliday at left wing, Don Weir at center and Bill Cunningham at right wing. No other combinations tried since have proved nearly so effective.

Minneapolis and Duluth of the Central League experimented with a single blue line instead of the two recently, and established a free-shot penalty against any goalkeeper leaving his feet. Accounts failed to denote the success of the experiment, although play smoothed when the players became better accustomed to the rules. Three goals were scored on the penalty shot, tried from 30 feet out in front of the net.

National League games tonight will find Chicago at Americans, Toronto at Canadiens, Montreal at Ottawa.

Oregon Wins on Shot 15 Seconds Before Gun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, Feb. 20—Substitute Rourke's shot, 15 seconds before the gun, gave Oregon a 33-to-30 victory over Idaho. For 15 minutes in the first half, Oregon's lightning passing and close guarding prevented Idaho's scoring any goals. Beginning the second half with a 14-to-22 handicap, Idaho tied the score at 30 with two minutes left. Thirty-one fouls were called. The summary:

Oregon		Idaho
Gemmell, Berg, lf	rg	Warner, Herman
Robertson, Sanford, Rourke, rf	lg	W. Geraghty
W. Jones, c	c	Grenier
Olinger, Gemmell, lg	rf	Naslund, Klumb
B. Jones, Miller, Watts, rg	lf	Iverson

Score—University of Oregon 33, University of Idaho 30. Goals from floor—W. Jones 4, Olinger 3, Robertson 2, Sanford, Rourke, Gemmell, Berg, B. Jones for Oregon; Grenier 4, W. Geraghty 3, Klumb, Iverson for Idaho. Goals from foul—Robertson 2, W. Jones 2, Berg for Oregon; Naslund 6, Herman 2, W. Geraghty, Warner, Klumb, Grenier for Idaho. Officials—James Mitchell and Roger Folgate.

Four Yankees Sign

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Headed by Earle Combs, veteran outfielder, four members of the New York Yankees turned in their signed contracts for 1934 yesterday. Combs will start his eleventh season with the Yankees in April. The other contented athletes were Johnny Murphy and Floyd Newkirk, rookie right-hand pitchers, and Norman Kies, recruit catcher.

Reds Purchase Pair

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds yesterday announced the conditional purchase of Fred (Sheriff) Blake and Jim Lindsey, two former big-league right-handers, who pitched last year in the American Association.

English Cricketers Win

COLOMBO, Ceylon, Feb. 20 (Canadian Press)—The touring English cricket team defeated All-Ceylon by 10 wickets here recently. England scored 272 and 25 for no wickets, Ceylon 106 and 189. Joseph was Ceylon's high scorer with 78 runs.

Cochran, Hoppe Lose Chances In Title Race

Layton Moves Up to Tie Bozeman for Lead in World Billiards

World Three-Cushion Billiards Standing

Player, city	W	L	HR	BG
J. N. Bozeman Jr., Vallejo	7	1	8	27
J. M. Layton, Sedalia, Mo	7	1	7	43
Welker Cochran, San Fran	6	2	13	37
W. F. Hoppe, New York	6	3	10	28
Allen Hall, Chicago	7	3	7	48
Kinrey Matsuyama, N. York	6	3	7	38
A. J. Thurnblad, Chicago	5	5	7	39
Otto Riesell, Philadelphia	4	6	8	42
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	4	7	9	53
A. G. Kieckhefer, Chicago	3	7	10	44
Alfredo de Oro, New York	2	8	6	51
Leonard Kenney, Chicago	1	10	9	70

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Welker Cochran, defending champion, and William F. Hoppe, a many-time contender, lost practically every chance to win the world three-cushion billiards championship as the result of yesterday's matches at the Capitol Academy. In the afternoon Allen Hall defeated Cochran, 50 to 37, and in the evening John M. Layton continued his old-time success over Hoppe with another victory in their first encounter since 1928, 50 to 46.

In the other evening game Kinrey Matsuyama defeated Alfredo de Oro, completing his string, by a score of 50 to 18, in 38 innings. Layton required 55 innings to defeat Hoppe. Both Matsuyama and de Oro played carefully at the start, but the Japanese soon started a series of short runs to lead at 27 to 10, and a final run of 7 gave Matsuyama his best game and his high run. The score by innings:

Kinrey Matsuyama—6 0 0 0 s 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 1 0 5 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 3 2 2 2 3 7—50. Innings—38. High run—7.

Alfredo de Oro—0 0 0 0 s 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 1 s 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 s 0 2 0 0 4 0 1—18. Innings—37. High run—4. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Layton, playing safe, held Hoppe from scoring at the start, and gradually gained a slight lead. He finally started faster scoring, but Hoppe followed, and came close to overtaking him.

J. M. Layton—1 s 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 s 0 1 1 2 s 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 s 0 0 2 0 2 4 2 s 1 0 0 3 3 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 4 0 6 0 s 1—50. Innings—55. High run—6.

W. F. Hoppe—0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 s 1 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 1 2 s 1 0 1 1 0 4 3 0 0 4 3 3 3 0 s—46. Innings—55. High run—5. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

August G. Kieckhefer encountered his old-time opponent of many seasons, Tiff Denton, in the first afternoon game, and scored another victory in the series, 50 to 35 in 44 innings. In spite of a foul at the start, he led all the way, though lacking any sensational runs. His best run was 5 early in the game, but frequent clusters of caroms gave him the advantage. The score by innings:

A. G. Kieckhefer—(2-1) 0 1 5 1 1 0 0 0 2 2 1 3 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 4 3 0 2 0 2 1 0 2—50. Innings—44. High run—5.

T. S. Denton—0 3 0 1 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 4 1 0 2 0 0 s 1 0 0 s 2 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 2 0 1 2 4 2s 0 0 0 0—38. Innings—43. High run—4.

Hall administered a defeat to the defending champion, Cochran, in the second game of the day, and Cochran threatened to quit the play as a protest on a decision. Hall led most of the way, and two runs of 6 late in the game finally gave him the victory, 50 to 37, in 48 innings. Cochran's best was 5, about midway of the game. The score by innings:

Allen Hall—0 0 2 0 s 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1s 2 4 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 3 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 1 3 0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1—50. Innings—48. High run—6.

Welker Cochran—4 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 (2-1) 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 5 2 1 0 1 1 2 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 3 0—37. Innings—47. High run—6.

Canadian Women's Golf

HAMILTON, Ont. (Canadian Press)—Confirmation of dates and announcement of sites for the Canadian women's golf championships for 1934 came from Jean Haslett, secretary of the Canadian Ladies' Golf Union, recently. It was announced that the open tournament, the closed and the international with England would be played in Toronto in September. The closed championship will be played at the Scarboro Club Sept. 10-14 and will be followed by the international matches at the Toronto Club Sept. 15. The open also will be played on the Toronto course starting Sept. 17. Ada MacKenzie, Toronto, will captain the Canadian team in the international tourney. The teams will comprise eight players and a captain and six single matches and three foursomes will be played.

Rice Scores Golf Ace

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 20 (AP)—Grantland Rice, sports writer, made the second hole in one of his career yesterday as he warmed up at the Phoenix Country Club for an invitation tourney to open Thursday. He shot an ace on the 220-yard eighth hole. His round was 72, two over par. Bruce Barton, writer, Hugh Halsell of New York and Charles P. Randall of Chicago were the other members of Rice's foursome.

Sporting Around the Hub

IT WAS expected beforehand that when Tilden, Vines, Cochet and Plaa came to the Boston Garden for their series of professional tennis matches this coming Friday and Saturday, the greatest amount of interest would center around the Saturday evening match between Tilden and Cochet. But surprisingly, there is just as much interest in the meeting of Vines and Cochet. The heavy advance sale for the international matches shows that there has been a 50-50 choice of the nights. Just as many fans, who have found upon inquiry that Vines plays Cochet on Friday evening, have made reservations for that night as have those who want to be on hand when Tilden tackles the premier French court star.

Incidentally, a luncheon will be given in honor of Cochet and Plaa by the Crosscup-Pishon post of the American Legion at the Hotel Bradford on Friday noon. They will be met by a Franco-American delegation and introduced by J. C. J. Flamand, the French Consul.

Catholic High's colorful hockey team of Montreal, which plays the Interscholastic League All-Stars at the Garden Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, will carry on with nine players in the international school game. This policy of a limited number of spares is in line with the policy followed by Dr. Bobby Bell, coach of the great McGill University team this season which won 19 games in a row. Against these nine Montreal boys, Coach Jack Culhane of the All-Stars will have 18 boys available.

Catholic High brings the outstanding school athlete in Canada here in the person of Willie Doyle, who, in addition to playing left wing for the schoolboys, is rated a real star with the Victoria Seniors in the Montreal Amateur League. Doyle is also a track and field star. He represented Montreal A. A. A. in national and international competition, both in the sprints, pole vaulting and the broad jump. Doyle won the pole vaulting championship of Canada last season.

The fact that the Interscholastic League All-Stars are using two school lines intact—Cambridge Latin and Melrose High—has proved a life-saver for the team, inasmuch as practice time for these post-season games has been very limited at the Garden. This morning the All-Stars held their final indoor practice before the Catholic High game. The Montreal boys will take the Garden ice about 9:30 Thursday morning, but this will be a mild workout in view of the afternoon contest.

Interest in the University Club games at the Garden tomorrow night has increased during the past few days because of the possibility of a new one-mile relay record. A few years ago a Holy Cross four, anchored by Bernie McCafferty, stepped a mile in 3m. 25 1-5s on the Garden track. The closest any team has come to that record is 3m. 25 2-5s., which figures were made by the same Holy Cross quartet, of Mulready, Morin, Murphy and Ring that will go to the post for the Purple tomorrow night. With Harvard and Northeastern pushing them right from the gun, the Purple four is likely to bring the Garden mark down to 3m. 35s. or under.

Dick Bell, the intercollegiate sprint champion, who won the event at the B. A. A. meet and who had to be content with third place in the New York A. C. games, will get plenty of competition from the two Holy Cross fliers, Janiak and Gilligan, in the 50-yard event for Class A colleges tomorrow night.

A hockey doubleheader is on schedule at the Arena tonight. In the feature game, the undefeated Brown University six faces Northeastern. The other half of the bill brings together two local sextets, Boston University and M. I. T.

General Classified

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Bayside Tennis Club Wins Class B Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Bayside Tennis Club, for the second year in succession, won the metropolitan squash tennis Class B team championship as the result of the playoff between the two groups yesterday at the Yale Club. As in 1933, Short Hills Club was its opponent, but this time the new champions did far better, as they won all five of the matches.

Though most of its 1933 team graduated to Class A last season, promotions from Class C filled the vacancies, and enabled the Long Islanders to come through once more. They won through the New York group with ease, and showed fine play, as they were handicapped by playing on strange courts throughout the season. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Team Championship Playoff

Bayside T. C. 5, Short Hills 0

F. A. Steverman 3d, defeated A. H. Marxkwald Jr., 15—7, 15—9.

E. L. Kemble, defeated Schuyler Van Veehten, 15—12, 17—15.

W. P. Hoffman, defeated J. T. Montgomery, 15—12, 15—7.

R. W. Hill defeated G. L. Lewis, 12—15, 15—2, 17—14.

F. L. Giusti defeated E. P. Field Jr., 15—9, 15—2.

College Basketball Results

Arkansas 23, Texas A. & M. 22.
Augustana 34, Monmouth 30.
Baker 32, Bethany 27.
Colorado U. 28, Colorado T. 25.
Cornell 36, Yale 27.
Concordia 28, Augsburg 16.
Culver-Stockton 41, Missouri Valley 22.
De Paul 38, Valparaiso 28.
Florida 34, Stetson 19.
Grinnell 35, Washington 30.
Iowa 29, Indiana 26.
Iowa Wesleyan 33, Central 31.
Kansas 25, Nebraska 24.
Lawrence 38, Ripon 30.
Millsaps 45, Southwestern (La.) 32.
Missouri 38, Iowa State 19.
McPherson 57, Friends 28.
Mount St. Mary's 31, Canisius 27.
Northwestern 32, Illinois 25.
Ohio State 32, Chicago 30.
Oklahoma 68, Kansas State 21.
Oregon 33, Idaho 30.
Princeton 31, Dartmouth 22.
Purdue 47, Minnesota 30.
St. Thomas (St. Paul) 34, St. Mary's 26.
St. Ambrose 28, Marquette 23.
The Citadel 30, Furman 23.
Waynesburg 46, Bethany 30.
Westminster 45, Allegheny 10.
Wisconsin 32, Michigan 26.

College Swimming Result

Syracuse 41, Rochester 30.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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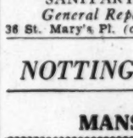

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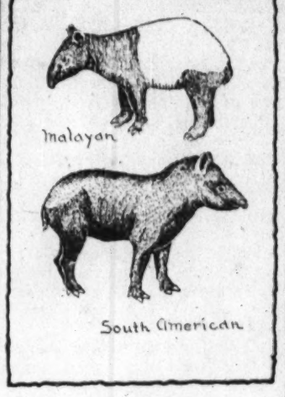


Tapirs

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ZOOLOGISTS were puzzled when tapirs were first brought to them for classification. The long nose, like a sawed-off stump of an elephant's trunk, the general swinelike appearance, and the legs, baffled them.

Finally, it was decided to place them in the order *Perissodactyla* (odd-toed hoofed mammals) along with the horse, zebra and rhinoceros. Tapirs have four front and three hind toes, and are believed to be the connecting link between the swine family and elephants.

All species of tapirs but one, the Malayan tapir, are native to South and Central America. They have a thick hide sparsely covered with hair, a stubby tail, piglike eyes and flexible proboscis. All frequent dense forests, coming out to forage for food at night. They are dark brown, except for the Indian or Malayan species, which has a broad patch of white on the body.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Nazarites

THE word *Nazarite* means literally "one who is separated or consecrated"; and the Nazarites were men or women who vowed to abstain from "wine and strong drink" and certain other things. They also bound themselves by a vow not to cut their hair (see Numbers 6:1-21).

One of the most famous of the Nazarites in the Old Testament was Samson, who was "a Nazarite to God from the womb to the day of his death" (Judges 13:7); while in the New, John the Baptist appears to have been a member of the order (Luke 1:15). The fact that Nazarites and prophets are spoken of in the same breath, suggests their significance (Amos 2:11).

Incidentally, it should be noted that the word "Nazarite" does not mean an "inhabitant of Nazareth."

With the Inventors

Exhaust Attachment

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the most troublesome things about cleaning a car is trying to wheedle an accumulation of dust out of upholstered seats. If you have a spare electric socket in your garage, where a vacuum cleaner may be attached, you may stop here. But most of us haven't. W. L. Grathwick, however, has invented an attachment (United States patent No. 1,942,358) for the exhaust pipe of a car; it creates a vacuum that operates a suction cleaner. So good-by beating and brushing!

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"There are no newspapers, and all the information we are supposed to have about happenings in the outside world is fed to us in the form of placards on the walls of the city," declared Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 16, 1914. Dutch and English newspapers, smuggled across the border, sometimes sold for 100 francs each. They were also rented by the hour to eager news seekers.

"The country editor can clean up anything by simply printing the facts over and over again," said Don C. Seitz of the New York World many years ago.

Columbia and Yale universities gave the honorary M. A. degree to Theodore L. De Vinne (1828-1914), printer, writer on the art of printing, and leader in the improvement of typography.

In Lighter Vein

Tit for Tat

Henderson's evening suit was rather old-fashioned. His figure was not one which showed clothes to advantage, either.

One evening, as he stood in the vestibule of a restaurant, waiting for his wife, a tall, pompous man came up.

"I say, my man, are you the head waiter?" he drawled.

What Henderson lacked in bearing he made up for in quick thinking.

"No," he said, "but I heard him tell a young fellow today that he didn't want to see any more applicants for jobs."—*Labor.*

Young Webster

Teacher: "Alfred, you may spell the word "neighbor."

Alfred: "N-e-i-g-h-b-o-r."

Teacher: "That's right. Now, Tommy, can you tell me what a neighbor is?"

Tommy: "Yes, ma'am. It's a woman that borrows things." —*Everybody's.*

—Humorist

Boots: "Excuse me, sir, but I suppose you don't happen to have any washing or darning you want done as well?"

Ask Me Another

A division officer wrote on the blackboard, "LXXX." Then looking at a seaman, he asked:

"Young man, I'd like to have you tell me what that means."

"Love and kisses," the deckhand replied.—*U. S. S. Melville Job Order.*

Her Interpretation

Betty (who has been served with a wing of chicken): "Mother, can't I have another bit? This is nothing but hinges."—*Toronto Globe.*

Fire! Fire!

Merchant: "Quick! My coal yard's on fire!"

Fireman: "Oh, is it? Well, if it's the same stuff as you've sold to me there's no hurry!"—*Answers.*

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

253

Enraptured by the great beauty and charm of the scene the Grand Canal of Venice almost overcame me as I couldnt do nothing but stand there and drink it all in said the returned teacher

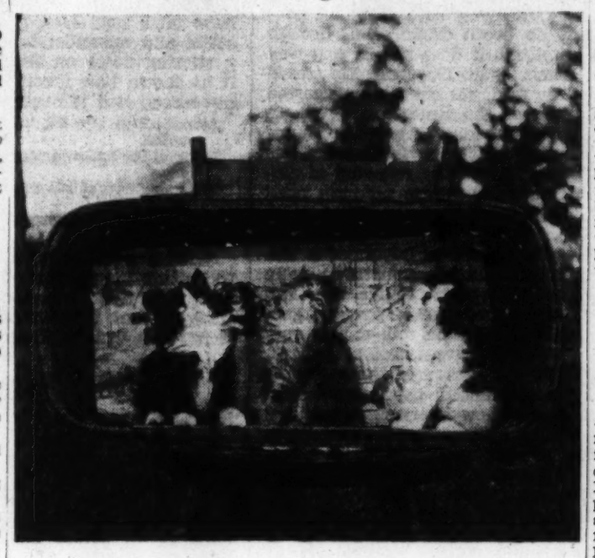
Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LET not thy mind run on what thou lackest as much as on what thou hast already.
—MARCUS AURELIUS

A Purring Trio



Here are three of a kind that will be hard to beat, and with them P. L. Callender, Chatham, N. Y., wins a membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Send your interesting snapshots to the Feature Editor. $1 is paid for each one accepted for publication.

The Children's Corner

A Windy Morning for Percy and Edward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE wind blew," said Uncle Peter. "It blew and blew. If the chimney of the Pig's house hadn't been well fastened to the roof the wind would have blown it off, and if the bricks hadn't been well plastered together with the very best mortar the wind would have blown the chimney to pieces. It was just the same with the chimney on the Elephant's house. It had been blowing all night, and it is a real wonder that it hadn't kept Percy Pig and Edward Elephant awake in their little beds.

"Mr. Pig and Mrs. Pig had been kept awake, and Mrs. Pig had said more than once to Mr. Pig, 'Do you suppose the house will stand it, Mr. Pig?' Mrs. Elephant had more than once said the same thing to Mr. Elephant—'Do you suppose the house will stand it, Mr. Elephant?' Mr. Pig had reassured Mrs. Pig, and Mr. Elephant had reassured Mrs. Elephant, though they had both been a little doubtful themselves.

"But it would have taken more wind than that to disturb the slumber of Percy Pig and Edward Elephant, and perhaps it would have been the same way with Mr. and Mrs. Pig and Mr. and Mrs. Elephant if they had been running about and playing in the open air like Percy and Edward. Mr. Pig and Mr. Elephant, to be sure, had played golf the Saturday afternoon before, and Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant had been to a meeting of the Mothers' Club on Monday, but that wasn't enough."

"I guess Percy and Edward did something after they got up," said Jennie.

"It wouldn't be much of a story if they didn't," said Jimmie.

"They washed their faces," said Uncle Peter. And then he stopped as if he had finished.

"Of course they washed their faces," said Jimmie. "Please go on, Uncle Peter."

"After they had washed their faces and put on their clothes," said Uncle Peter, "and embraced the other members of their families, they sat down to breakfast. But Percy Pig looked so serious as he ate his cereal, and Edward Elephant looked so serious as he ate his cereal, that Mr. and Mrs. Pig asked Percy why he looked so serious, and Mr. and Mrs. Elephant asked Edward why he looked so serious. And outside their cozy dining rooms the wind blew and blew and blew."

"Why did they look serious, Uncle Peter?" asked Jennie.

"It was like this," said Uncle Peter. "As you know, Percy and Edward always met half way between their two houses and then went on to school together, Percy carrying Edward's books and Edward carrying Papa,' said Percy. 'I am serious being Percy's books. 'Mamma and cause I am afraid it will be difficult for Edward to make his way against this wind.'

"'Mamma and Papa,' said Edward, 'I don't believe I shall be able to make my way against this wind to meet Percy. I went out and tried it before breakfast.'

"'If I were you, Percy,' said Mrs. Pig, 'I should telephone Edward not to try to come to meet you, but to wait for you at his house.'

"'If I were you, Edward,' said Mrs. Elephant, 'I should telephone Percy that I could not meet him this morning, but would wait for him to be blown along.'"

"I should think they would have," said Jennie.

"They did," said Uncle Peter. "It took some time because they were both trying to get the other at once. But the nice telephone girl straightened that out. 'I tried my best, Percy,' said Edward, 'but I could not make way against the wind. It was all I could do to stay where I started.

"'I thought you couldn't, Edward,' said Percy. 'So stay where you are, and pretty soon the wind will blow me along. Fortunately it blows right toward school, and Papa says by the time school is over the wind will have gone down.'"

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Percy Pig Looked Very Serious as He Ate His Cereal

What They Say

Character

"Renaissance of character, that's what the world still needs."—*Thomas G. Masaryk.*

Education

"Education is that which is left when all that has been learned is forgotten."—*James B. Conant, president of Harvard.*

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Stock Moving

A TAILOR who had little work called at all the men's clothing stores in his community and found that each had an over supply of collarless, colored shirts. He offered to change these into sport shirts by cutting off the sleeves, and using the material to make attached collars. He was kept profitably busy in this way. M. O. W.

Painting Mail Boxes

ONE day I was summoned to the door, and found a young man with a can of black enamel and a small paint brush. He offered to paint my mail box for a very small sum.

After he had finished the job, which required only a few minutes, he said that it was surprising how many people neglected their mail boxes. He added that some of our most beautiful homes have rusty weather-beaten boxes. Accordingly, he was making his living by doing this simple task. Mrs. E. P. T.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name—IV

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.)

ANOTHER variety of local names may be described as address surnames. In old records these appear in various guises, for example: *Cecilia-in-the-Lane, Atte Brock* (at the Brook), *Nicholas de Apelyerd* (Appleyard), *John ate-felde* (Fielder and Attfield), *De la Field* (Delafield), *Ralph de la Ley* (Lea and Lee), *William atte Strete* (Street), *Attenbarrow* (at the mound), *Delhay* (*hay* means "hedge"), *Noakes* (atten oaks), and *Underhill.*

From the first examples it is easy to see how the names *Lane, Brook* and *Brookes* and *Appleyard* were founded. The compounds of *Field* may be understood when we realize that the prepositions have coalesced with the names. Further examples of this conjunction are *Attewell, Athow* (*how* means "hill"), *Attenborough, Atwood, Delahunt, Delasall* (*salle* means "hall").

From the simple form *Hay* there are variants in the names *Hayes, Haigh* and *Hawes. Noakes* is a telescoped form of "atten-okes" in which "n" of the particle has coalesced with the name. In the same way, *Nash, Nall, Norchard* and *Nalder* are shortened forms of "atten ash," "atten hall," "atten alder," and "atten orchard."

The following short list of names from the Hundred Rolls is of interest as further illustrating the method by which this class of names was formed: *Robert Withonthetown, Martin-super-le-Wal, Peter-in-the-Hawe, William de Holewstret, Geoffrey Bynethebrok,* and *Alan ad le Loft.*

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Largest Private Exchange

The Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City claims the largest privately operated telephone exchange in the world. It requires a staff of 70 employees to operate it, 24 hours a day.

Expensive Railway Station

The Grand Central Station in New York was constructed at a cost of $75,000,000.

Long Railway Line

The Trans-Siberian railway from Leningrad to Vladivostok is 5481 miles long.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Her Answer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Waltham, Mass.

LAURIE was just four, going on five, one of those precious little tots who know that the Father cares for them always. Her mother, though there were two younger children who required her care at home, found time to take the little girl to kindergarten school—a mile away—each morning. Before they set out, they always had their talk with the Father, seeking the guidance that would safely pilot the child at the busy street crossings on her way home, for mother was not able to go for her.

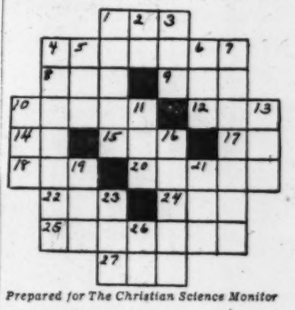
At one especially broad crossing, where traffic hurried by in an almost unbroken line, the child always stopped and calmly watched and waited. At that busy corner, a kindly cobbler had his small shop. One day he noticed the child waiting at the curb for the right time to cross. He left his work, clasped her tiny hand in his, and guided the little one safely to the other side. Each day thereafter, no matter what he might be doing, he left his bench to take the child across. It was to him a loving service, and he looked forward to her coming.

It happened one day that Laurie was later than usual, and mother set out to meet her, arriving at the congested crossing at the moment the kind cobbler friend was bringing the child across from the opposite curb. She noted the sweet trust the child expressed toward the man, and when they had left him, she asked about him.

"Why," said the child, in solemn assurance, "he's the answer to my prayer. Don't you know you said if I prayed, I would be taken across the street?"

The mother, in heartfelt gratitude, at once began taking her shoe mending work to the kindly man, and told others about him. And so it was again proved that guidance, rightly sought, is always forthcoming; and, to the cobbler, that the labor of love is never lost.

Junior Cross-Word No. 109



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Prominent ridge in cloth.
4—Sons or daughters of one's aunt or uncle.
8—High mountain.
9—Speck.
10—Beneath.
12—Summit.
14—State ranking 14th in area among U. S. (abbr.).
15—Devour.
17—Rear Admiral (abbr.).
18—A kind of tree.
20—Species of hickory.
22—Goddess of the dawn.
24—Horse.
25—Alarm.
27—State ranking 25th in area (abbr.).

Down
1—Silver coin of British India.
2—Exists.
3—Command.
4—Small lights.
5—Aged.
6—Negative.
7—Space for safe-keeping of goods.
10—Accustom.
11—Knock.
13—God of flocks and pastures.
16—Portable shelters.
19—Witty saying.
21—Santa Barbara is in southwestern part of this state (abbr.).
23—Proverb.
26—Smallest state in U. S. (abbr.).
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Oakland Tribune: There is everything on the latest automobiles except a removable parking place.

Indianapolis Star: The capital of America, unmentioned in the geographies, has been in London, Paris, etc.

Atlanta Constitution: Women will spend $2,000,000,000 on cosmetics in 1934, it is estimated. Maybe they'll make every week paint-up week.

Detroit Free Press: Just at present all this talk about how nice it will be to have air-conditioned homes in the summer time leaves us cold, positively cold.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—His First Bath

By CARMACK

Tiddlywinks wasn't so frisky today—In fact he was looking pretty glum about something—
"It's that mistress of mine," he said—"I don't believe she likes me any more"—
"She put me in a tub of water and rubbed a lot of awful smelling stuff all over me"—
"Aw," I said—"She was just giving you a bath so you would look nice and clean"—
"And she wasn't doing it to punish me?" he asked—
"Of course not," I said, after which he was his frisky self again—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY, 20, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Man Who Ruled Himself

AVERAGE Americans have thought of George Washington as being calm and impassive by nature. They have supposed him accurately portrayed in those steel engravings and bronze statues by which his rather stern lineaments have been transmitted to posterity. Something of the warm humanity, of the attractive humor of Lincoln has been lacking in conventionalized portraits of the father of his country.

More recent biographers have done much to revise the popular estimate. We know that Washington was not by nature serene. His emotions were really those of a Titan, but held in leash by a will that was even stronger. There is plenty of indication that the man himself realized what explosive material was within, and that he learned to carry his moral dynamite carefully. Habitually he strove against allowing himself to be betrayed into expressing anger, and in large degree succeeded.

It surely would be wholesome for sundry public servants of today, who are so apt to smart under a breath of criticism, and so prone to strike back savagely at any opposition, to consider how it fared with some of the founders of the Republic. Political attacks in our time are generally mild enough in comparison with the virulence that characterized debate in an earlier era. Our first great American was cruelly lampooned during practically the whole period of his public service, and by his own countrymen. He had to endure an amazing amount of crass and stupid opposition even from the Congress whose will he was attempting to carry out. It is very difficult for dwellers in an age incomparably better organized than Washington's, both politically and economically, to appreciate the varied and tremendous difficulties this leader faced.

We must think of that loosely knit confederation of mutually jealous colonies of which he took the military leadership in 1775. The sectional spirit far outweighed the national, even though a common danger had brought about a semblance of unity. But what was behind the spectacle? Washington must forge into an effective fighting force a crowd of "embattled farmers" armed for the greater part, when armed at all, with antiquated fowling pieces; must train officers, organize a commissariat, devise a plan of campaign, and carry it through sometimes almost alone.

John Fiske has called the five years following the Revolution the critical period of American history, a judgment in which most historical students will concur. The fighting was over, but a real nation was yet to be formed. Amid the events of those troubled years Washington towered like a Colossus. We see him calming, conciliating, counseling the quarrelsome factions at the constitutional convention at Philadelphia, making a genuine sacrifice in accepting the Presidency.

With admirable balance Washington kept his head amid the waves of popular prejudice and fear with which his time was swept. He spent little time in answering his critics, or in "flaying" those people whose opinions he did not happen to approve. Portentous dangers threatened the country's great democratic enterprise, but the father of his country never exaggerated those dangers, nor despaired of success.

Today as then, God has men to meet the world's need. And one mark of their appearing will be that, as with Washington, they will be men who have learned first to rule themselves, before undertaking to guide the nations in paths of prosperity and peace.

Back to the Deluge

HAVING streamlined almost everything about the house but the ash can, the stylists may be able to turn their attention to the development of some new and even more startling change in the shape of things. The average family man, driving home from his work in his streamlined automobile, would like to switch his thoughts into channels that are not forever suggestive of the flowing lines of some otherwise prosaic commodity.

Perhaps he had hardly got out of his streamlined bed in the morning before this nemesis of the world of fashion again slapped him in the face as a pair of streamlined sausages appeared on his plate at the breakfast table. Looking about him, he observed that the streamlined perambulator was in its place and that the good housewife's streamlined coiffure had lost none of its attractiveness. Headlines in the morning paper announced that his next suit of clothes would adopt the graceful lines of an ocean greyhound.

The new dining room furniture, which the salesman had assured him was the last word in streamlining, displayed its flowing contours to the best of advantage and brought him so fully under the streamline influence that he wondered whether he had better use an overhand stroke in leaving the house or just lie on his back and float out. Even as he crossed the streamlined doormat, his umbrella resisted efforts to open it lest it might sacrifice its jealously guarded streamline effects. But despite all these evidences of a nation gone "modern," he chuckled as he thought the idea went way back to Noah, who streamlined the animals into the ark with full knee action.

Want Is No Excuse

IN REFUSING clemency to the three gunmen upon whom sentence had been passed, Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts stated the case for the Commonwealth when he said, "These men, armed, deliberately set out to rob at the point of a gun, and upon their own admissions are guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree. For such deliberate disregard of the laws of society I can find no justification for executive clemency."

There is no gainsaying that idleness, poverty and want do breed crime. But, though that fact is admitted, it does not in any way condone the crime. Again Governor Ely stated the case when he said, "It has been suggested that the pressure of the times leads men to these deeds. With that idea I have scant sympathy in a country which for three years has bent all her effort toward the relieving of distress, and in a country where no man need suffer from the lack of food, or clothing, or housing."

That such a plea should be advanced is unfortunate. After all, man is something more than a jungle beast that slays to live. The man who, yielding to the pressure of poverty, goes out with a gun to hold up his fellow, may very well rob one who is in as great need as himself. When he kills in the course of the crime he automatically puts himself beyond reach of sympathy, no matter how freely extended.

To advance such an argument would be to withdraw the needed sympathy from those brave men and women who have faced the privations and sufferings of lean years squarely and courageously; who unflinchingly have fought the good fight to overcome poverty by honesty and fortitude. To condone a crime of violence committed under the pressure of such circumstances would be to tell men that despair is good, that crime is a way out. And this at a time when the course of events is turning definitely against the criminal, when the hour is calling for honesty and courage.

Tapering Off Isn't Easy

THOSE who have regarded the doling out of money by the Civil Works Administration as one of the gravest political dangers of the Roosevelt Administration will be reassured by the President's latest action. For even while Mr. Roosevelt was signing the bill adding nearly a billion dollars to the CWA fund to meet needs in the next few weeks, plans were being given out by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, the administrator, for tapering off this emergency effort to supply employment. His program begins with an immediate dropping of 400,000 from the CWA pay rolls and goes on to complete "liquidation" by May 1.

There seems little question that the President will go through with this program regardless of the political protests that are sure to fall upon him as soon as those who have been drawing their $12 or $15 a week from the Government feel the drought in federal funds and start building fires behind their congressmen. Anticipatory smoke from such fires showed a few days ago in the effort in the Senate to give the President $2,500,000,000 for the CWA. The President was able to head off that generosity, but there is certain to be far greater pressure on him as the tapering off proceeds. He may have the same kind of a fight on his hands as he had when he began shutting down, under the Economy Act, on the flow of federal funds to veterans.

The hope of the Administration is that some of those laid off by CWA will find employment in reviving industry and in the Public Works Administration, which should be well in its stride by May 1. Reliance is placed also on the seasonal pick-up of employment. Demands for agricultural labor are already reported in certain southern regions. CWA filled a dire need this winter and may have to be revived next year, but the President is wise in chopping down the hasty, mushroom growth before summer. There have been unavoidable abuses, and it is notable that the first to be dropped will be those who come from families where other members are employed. If it becomes necessary to build up CWA again next winter, it should be possible to put it on a better basis.

There have been charges that public opinion has been "sweetened" by this form of relief. It may be conceded that part of the New Deal's popularity comes from this source, while still we hold the conviction that it was an essential endeavor. It is not too much to say that in many cases the alternative was starvation. And it must be recognized that at its worst CWA put money into circulation which flowed far and watered many a tree of business enterprise.

However, the country cannot continue to live off the Government. The very ease temporarily of such a way of living constitutes its danger, politically. It is well that the President recognizes this and is prepared to lead along the stony path of self-denial.

The Revolt Against Jokes

THE dignified protest that a London domestic servant recently made against the way in which her occupation is continually subjected to jests and gibes in the comic papers should rally to her support many other classes of people who similarly suffer from the slings and arrows of outrageous satire. Mothers-in-law, for example, ought not to be slow to show their sympathy, nor should plumbers hold back from the fray. A petition might even be sent to Parliament, demanding a little variety in the topics of humor. If so, it should undoubtedly be conveyed in a Ford or a Baby Austin, either of which is a moving plea against the exclusive attention of professional humorists.

But the aspect of the question that attracts the greatest interest is its possible repercussions on literature. Poets often complain, with some show of reason, that everything worth writing about has been written about so frequently as to make writing about it again a sheer waste of time. They cannot sing about the ringing plains of windy Troy, because Homer got in first; nor of Arthur and his knights, for Tennyson has established a corner in that commodity. Nor do lesser topics afford more favorable opportunities. Sofas have been dealt with by Cowper, sparrows by Catullus, and mice by Burns, while even so unlikely a flower as the lesser celandine has found its laureate in Wordsworth.

In these circumstances, the protest in question opens up new and untraveled poetic vistas. The world, as it has been finely said, has hitherto waited in vain for its great Mother-in-law Epic; the Idyll of the Domestic Servant remains still unwritten; the Plumber's Saga is yet unsung. Here, then, is the opportunity for which the poets of today have been waiting. Let them repair the injustice of the centuries, and sing the praise and glory of those who have until now been made only the butts of satire and misunderstanding. Macaulay wrote a stirring poem on the Spanish Armada; let it be shown how much more stirring it would have been had it dealt with plumbers.

Attend all ye who list to hear the noble plumber's praise,
I sing of the thrice famous deeds he doth in modern days,
The brightness of his cheery face, like sunshine on warm pools,
Of how he always comes to time, and ne'er forgets his tools.

With a little enterprise, a poet who scorns to imitate his predecessors can turn out yards of stuff of this kind; and he can rejoice in the thought that there is absolutely nothing like it in "The Golden Treasury."

"One More Room"

"ONE more room for every family in the United States below the income level of $2000." Originally suggested by Dr. O. M. W. Sprague in writing on "Problems of Recovery," the slogan has been taken up by the American Builder, a construction trade publication, which considered it of enough importance to publish in a neat box in the February issue.

The builders' publication naturally looks principally at the dollar and cents value of the thing, pointing out that improved housing for the mass of the people, as Dr. Sprague said, "can do all and more than was done in the last decade by the expansion of automobile production."

But similar building propaganda is heard much of on every side. What a joy an extra room should be to every family which feels the pinch of restricted quarters! Father playing the radio, Mother running the sewing machine, and Johnny trying to study his lessons.

The joys of contemplation have been largely forgot in this world of two-room-kitchen-and-bath living. Why not another room reserved for a retreat from the radio, the sewing machine, the front door bell, the telephone? A room for solitude where the real work of the world is done, where genius comes face to face with itself, and rest comes to the weary.

But who needs to be told? If everyone who wants such a room could have it for the asking, construction jobs would be seeking men tomorrow.

The Book of the Day

Miss Mayo and the Veterans

By Zoilus

THAT any nation gets from its manhood about what it asks for seems to be the motif of Miss Mayo's latest work. Although the book is a comparison of the various veterans' organizations in those countries which took part in the World War, Miss Mayo keeps her parallels factual and unbiased.

The indignation which fires her work arises, not from the failure of the American Legion to serve the nation unselfishly, but from the fact that the nation, instead of asking for this service, asked only that the men should get out of their uniforms and back into business with the minimum of bother.

The War Risk Insurance Act she shows to have been already tattered by "liberalization" before half the A. E. F. had landed in France. For the demagogues were already counting the 4,000,000 votes which would one day pour into the ballot boxes. Thus the American Legion, though built upon a foundation of unselfed service, fell under the sway of self-seekers.

Service Vs. Self

Miss Mayo gives a contrast in the founding of the British Legion. That body was in process of formation. A speaker sent from headquarters was addressing a mass meeting of ex-service men. Capt. George Bowyer held the chair. The speaker, warmed to his task, uttered this clinching phrase: "Every man of you should join the Legion, because, you know, you never can tell what you may get out of it."

Captain Bowyer came to his feet: "I dissociate myself from the speaker's last words. If we join this organization it will be for what we can put into it for the country, not for what we can get out of it. . . ."

The aim and purpose of the British Legion was thus sealed. This was the sort of leadership the ex-service men followed. The activities of the Legion have since been devoted to bettering the lot of the disabled man and in the service to the nation.

This, Miss Mayo declares, is the tragedy of America—that she did not recognize what it was that her returned men were offering, that she did not welcome the message of brotherhood and self-sacrifice.

A bas the Lobby

Miss Mayo's book is thought-provoking. In her summation and arraignment of the policies and program of the American Legion she has been more than fair to the ex-soldier. Her contention is that the disabled American soldier—whose country has spent in pensions and bonuses more than Britain, France and Germany combined—receives hospitalization and care inferior to that given by most European countries. Her book, concisely and pungently written, puts the blame on the nation and on those who led the American Legion into the desert of bonus demands, and asserts that the Legion's hope of salvation is in a complete severance from lobbying activities and a program of service.

Soldiers What Next! by Katherine Mayo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

Should Business Pay More Taxes?

ON THE editorial page of the Monitor for Jan. 30 appeared an article by Prof. Merlin H. Hunter under the above title. Pursuant to the invitation for replies to Professor Hunter's arguments, the writer submits the following:

Professor Hunter evidently advocates the greater use of income as a base for taxation in lieu of other forms of taxation and the imposition of even higher rates on the income of business than now prevail, with a corresponding decrease in taxes against the masses. Underlying this point of view is the theory that if taxes take a large part of that fund which otherwise would be used to purchase goods, then the market for goods will be curtailed. While the latter statement may theoretically be true, the undersigned believes there is a point, and that that point has already been reached, at which the taxation of income is an impediment to business.

When the federal income tax was first established in 1913 it was in accord with a recognized principle that taxes ought to be imposed in proportion to the ability to pay. No one ever dreamed at that time that the rates would ever rise to such a height as they are today. Under the 1913 Revenue Act the maximum surtax rate was 6 per cent on income in excess of $500,000 and the normal income tax rate was 1 per cent. Under the 1932 Revenue Act the normal tax is 4 per cent on the first $4000 of net income subject to tax and 8 per cent on the remainder while the surtaxes are ever so much higher than they first were with a maximum rate of 55 per cent on all income in excess of $1,000,000.

Under the 1913 act a married man with a taxable net income of $100,000 would have had to pay a federal income tax of $2510 while under the present act on the same income the tax amounts to $30,100, about 12 times as much. Similarly the federal income tax against corporations has been greatly increased. From a rate of 1 per cent under the 1913 act the rate has been increased until it now is 13¾ per cent (and in certain cases 14½ per cent). In addition certain of the states impose varying rates of tax on the income of individuals as well as of corporations.

* * *

Present income tax rates, as above stated, appear to the undersigned to be entirely excessive and conducive to the stifling of business. It must be remembered, notwithstanding the socialistic trend in the recent years, that ours is a capitalistic nation and that in order for business to function properly an adequate supply of capital is still necessary. If the income from capital is to be taxed excessively and if moreover capital is to be limited, as the tendency seems to be, to a certain rate of return, then undoubtedly the necessary capital for the further development of this country will not be forthcoming.

It is a well-known fact that capital is very cowardly; it seeks safety first. Capital will not undertake the hazards of business without a fair opportunity for what it considers an adequate return. It will prefer to find lodgment in government securities, however low the rate of interest may be, and feel that its principal is safe rather than to risk the loss of principal by investment in business and then to have the income therefrom subjected to unduly high rates of tax.

* * *

There is another angle to this question of taxation and that is the necessity of having as large a base as possible for the receipt of taxes. We have already had a conspicuous illustration of what happens when taxes are raised primarily from one source and that one so changeable as income. The total internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930, were $3,040,145,733.17, of which $2,410,259,230.28 (over 60 per cent) were income taxes. The total internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, were $1,619,839,224.30, of which $746,791,404.11 (about 32 per cent) were income taxes. The internal revenue receipts for the 1933 fiscal year were only a little more than one-half what they were in the 1930 fiscal year; the falling off in receipts was due principally to a reduction in income tax collections.

It is believed that taxes should be collected in as many ways as possible so that the burden be spread out as far as possible. This procedure will result, in the opinion of the undersigned, in less fluctuation in tax collections. Moreover, it is believed that the sharing of the tax burden by as large a number of the population as possible makes for a better citizenry. Those sharing in the tax burden through direct taxation are likely to take a greater interest in civic affairs than others. If the people are of the belief that they do not bear the tax burden, there is a disposition to take insufficient interest in government and civic affairs; there is a temptation to approve all kinds and sorts of government expenditures, however extravagant they may be, so long as the "other fellow" foots the bill.

New York. EMERSON E. ROSSMOORE.

From Europe to Iowa Is Not So Far After All

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Monitor's European Editorial Correspondent Is Now in the United States on a Lecture Tour.

IN A few days I have gone from intensive cold to summer heat and then back to snow. After the frost of the Eastern littoral, the mild sunny days in mid-January of the Southwest, and then the white, open plains of Iowa. Diversity in weather adds spice to American travel. Now I begin to understand the word of the wise Editor who, when I asked him to state American opinion on a certain subject said, "But America is not a country—it's a continent."

* * *

A Boston Allegory: The skillful driver went down—or is it up?—Commonwealth Avenue without missing a green light. A speeding automobile shot ahead of us, but invariably was pulled up by the red light which, as we came along gently, turned to green in time to let us pass without stopping.

"It's a question of knowing just how fast to go," said the driver. "Too fast is as bad as too slow. If we crawled we should be held up, but that fellow is held up because he hurries. He drives quickly but he goes no faster."

I was fascinated at the precision with which we "made it" every time. I expected there would be a hitch, but there wasn't. Exactly as we reached the red light, it changed color.

"There's a parable in it," I said. "It would be a very good parable too."

"Why don't you work it out?"

"No, I'll leave it as it is. But I'll record the incident. Let the reader do his part."

* * *

Entertained Unawares: It was in a little Republican town of New England. Extremely well to do. We met in each other's sumptuous houses to discuss books and politics, and in order to talk well we put on swallow tails.

President Roosevelt came into the conversation. Was he doing good or not? It was puzzling.

"He's a Democrat, of course," said one. "But he's having a fair chance."

"I'll never forget," said a young lady, "the day I found out that my college chum was a Democrat, and came of a Democratic family. I'd known her for many years before I made the discovery, because we didn't speak of politics."

"You were shocked?"

"Perhaps not shocked, but startled. You see, I'd always been aware that there were such people as Democrats, but I never supposed I should ever know one."

* * *

On the Campus: To me Grinnell seemed so distant. Grinnell, Iowa. I imagined that Europe would be just as distant from Grinnell as Grinnell is from Europe.

Not at all. I made my way there in too easy stages. Easy stages that were hard. A night train. A change to a day coach. Another change to a little gas-run carriage that was unbelievably slow. Then Des Moines, with the busy lobbies of its hotels and its gilt-domed Capitol.

The next morning the campus, covered with snow, looked like a picture post card. The college buildings and the tree-lined squares and avenues, and the porched houses, were pleasing. But as soon as I came in contact with the professors and students of this town, I realized that Europe was not obliterated in the mist of remoteness.

Would there be war? What were Hitler's intentions? Was France really peacefully inclined? And the smaller nations of central Europe? Could the United States help? And how? The eagerness, the pertinence, the intelligence of these and a hundred questions!

Why, the knowledge of Europe displayed in that college town in the middle of a great belt of farms was infinitely greater than is displayed in most places in Europe.

So if Grinnell is a long way from Europe, Europe is not so far from Grinnell.

* * *

Finding My Stick: Whenever I yield up possession of my walking stick—or cane—I wonder whether I shall receive it again.

Nearly always I have to ask for it. "Do you mind finding my stick?"—"Why, of course, I'd forgotten: you see, we don't carry them."

I am not sure whether that is now the case. I observe quite a number of sticks as I wander about the United States. They are not really rare, even though they may not be fashionable.

As for spats! I who have renounced them am surprised at the prevalence of spats. I thought that spats were specifically European, just as rubbers are American. I remember when Lord Northcliffe came over, a good many years ago, there was a newspaper headline:

Without Spats or Monocle
Northcliffe Lands—

Well, today they would hardly put the spats into the headline. But doubtless the monocle would remain.

* * *

Old and New: Somebody should really "write up" that romantic region of Oklahoma. They tell me it has never been properly done. A famous novelist came down to Tulsa, and published a series of stories which did not please the residents. In any case they were fiction, and here the simple truth, straightforwardly told, could be stranger and stronger than any fiction.

The city is amazing. To think it has been built in thirty years! All these tall buildings, these fine avenues, these churches, these halls, these elegant country houses.

And the air of prosperity continues.

Of course people have been hit by the slump. Oil is down to I forget what figure a barrel, and the little men who try to work a few small wells must be having a thin time. But there is a genuine interest in art, in architecture, in literature. Even in things European, which one would have supposed to be so far off.

They showed me a remarkable private museum of the old Indian country, and they took me over the Osage territory which was given to the Indians partly because it was not very fruitful. Impossible to foresee what may happen. The land was not good growing land, but presently oil gushed forth from it, and riches revealed themselves, and a town sprang up.

They asked me there to speak of the Paris I have known. Paris was magical to them. To me Tulsa is still more magical than Paris. There is a magic of age and a magic of youth. . . .

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Hunter Arguments Approved

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue dated Jan. 30, 1934, you invite correspondence on Prof. Merlin H. Hunter's article entitled "Should Business Pay More Taxes?"

All of Professor Hunter's points are so well taken that they are self-evidently, I believe, an affirmative answer.

He approves the income tax basis for business and individuals and answers critics by showing its success in Wisconsin. While such taxes take funds from one activity, they thrust them back through governmental expenditures. With proper exemption features, this should be the ideal basis of major taxation.

Surplus wealth would thus pay from income, whether individual or coöperative.

Real estate should pay its part on the right basis, as should personal property while nonproductive of income.

Chicago, Ill. S. L. COLE.

London Publishers' Practices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the January 23 issue of The Christian Science Monitor, Sydney Strong of New York says in a letter that for two years he read seven London newspapers and the Guardian, and that during a year's time he did not see a single piece from an American in these papers.

I hardly think that Mr. Strong perused these papers very carefully. The Daily Telegraph, the Morning Post, the Evening News, the News-Chronicle and the Daily Mirror have published a considerable number of my letters during the past few years. My letters have also been published by newspapers in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Leicester, Bristol, Nottingham, Plymouth and Cardiff.

American, English, English colonial and English-language papers publish letters more readily than do French, German, Spanish, Italian and other foreign-language papers. CHARLES HOOPER.

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.